FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MALILE, KORBECI, THOMAI AT RUTKISH RECEPTION

AU300959 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 30 (ATA) -- In occasion of the National Day, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Salchuk Toker, gave a reception at the embassy seat yesterday.

Attending the reception were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the minister of griculture, Themie Thomai, the president of the Academy of Science, Aleks Buda, the chairman of the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council, Jashar Menzelxhiu, deputies to the people's assembly, working peoples of science, culture, art, press and other guests.

Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic representatives accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ENVOY TO TANZANIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU311235 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 31 (ATA) -- On October 28, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the United Republic of Tanzania, Mehdi Shaquiri presented the credentials to the president of the United Republic of Tanzania Julius K. Nyerere.

Present at the ceremony of the handing over the credentials were the acting minister of foreign affairs, Joseph Varioba, the chairman of the ceremonial at the state house, Daniel Ndosi and the director of protocol at the ministry of foreign affairs Joshua Opanga.

47TH VOLUME OF HOXHA'S WORKS PUBLISHED

AU311234 Tiranta ATA in English 0730 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 31 (ATA) -- The 47th volume of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha came off the press and was put to circulation. The volume has materials of September - December 1971 period, most of which are published for the first time.

The main place in the volume is occupied by the materials of the 6th Congress of the PLA. It also includes: The speech at the 13th plenum of the CC of the PLA "the leadership should respond to the objective needs of the party and the development of the country", the speech at the 18th party conference of Tirana District "let us promote the technical-scientific revolution", the contributions in meetings of the political bureau and the secretariat of the CC of the PLA: "The refusal to send the delegation of the CCP-Consequence in the Chinese revisionist line", "the increase of the agricultural yields calls for the raising of the scientific level of the working people", "the technical norm has its dynamic, too" etc.

Of special interest in the volume are also the speeches and warm talks of the beloved and unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, in the district of Skapar where he had gone to celebrate together with the people the 27th a-niversary of the liberation of the homeland.

The volume contains an index.

9-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT STATISTICS REPORTED

AU301301 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 85 pp 1-2

["Total Mobilization of Efforts To Guarantee Great Results -- Announcement by the Committee on Socialist Information Under the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Vast and purpose-oriented political and organizational work was accomplished by the country's party, state, and economic organs in order to mobilize the workers collectives, overcome the difficulties that have emerged in the economic sector -- as a result of the unfavorable climatic conditions and in particular as a result of the severe and prolonged drought -- to utilize available material resources more completely and efficiently with a view to compensating for the production losses that occurred and guaranteeing the fulfillment of the 1985 plan.

As a result of the measures adopted and as a result of the workers collectives' efforts devoted to compensating for losses and to uncovering additional reserves, the country's socioeconomic development plan is being successfully implemented in terms of its basic economic indexes. As compared with the same period of 1984, marketable industrial production has increased by more than 4 percent. Net production (excluding agriculture) increased by 3.6 percent, social labor productivity increased by 3.4 percent, while total profits increased by 3.8 percent. Production costs continued to decrease. Nearly the entire net production growth was the result of increased social labor productivity. Retail turnover increased by 3.4 percent, while labor's average wages increased by 2.5 percent for workers and employees of economic organizations.

Industry

Production of Marketable Industrial Output

Ministries and Departments	First Half of 1985 as Percentage of First Half of 1984
Power Industry	99.9
Metallurgy	98.7
Chemical Industry	102.3
Machine Building	112.4
Production and Trade in Consumer Goods	102.9
National Agroindustrial Union	102.7
Forestry and Forest Industry	101.3
Construction and Territorial Settlement Organization	97.1
Transportation	99.9
Communications	106.5
Central Cooperative Union	104.4
Sofia People's Council	99.2

A more considerable increase in production volume as compared with the same period in 1984 was marked by the industrial enterprises in the following okrugs: Kurdzhali, Hyustendil, Ruse, Smolyan, Elagoevgrad, Stara Zagora, Silistra, Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Sofia, and Razgrad.

Production in a series of basic industrial branches such as machines and materials, as well as mass consumer goods production increased during the first 9 months of 1985. At the same time, however, production of electric power, coal, some ferrous metals, and certain other important goods is lagging behind production for the same period in 1984.

Production of Some Basic Industrial Goods

Type of Output First 9 Months	Quantity	First 9 Months of 1985	First 9 Months of 1985 as Percentages of First Nine Months of 1984
Electric Power	million kilowatt hours	30461	93.4
Coal -- Total Output	thousands of tons	23375	96.5
Cast Iron for Processing	thousands of tons	1265	106.6
Steel	thousands of tons	2175	101.7
Rolled Ferrous Metals	thousands of tons	2540	98.2
Steel Pipes	thousands of tons	213	99.4
Digitally Programmed Devices for Operating Metal-Processing Machines	in units	513	140.2
Mini Computer Systems --EIM [expression unknown]	in units	196	123.3
Diesel Engines	in units	27654	106.2
Building Block Machines	in units	222	152.1
Tractors	in units	3789	90.5
Freight cars	in units	1963	79.2
Ships and Vessels	in units	20	90.9
Freight Trucks	in units	4796	99.8
Buses	in units	1989	107.8
Forge Work and Die Work	thousands of tons	87	105.1
Complete Electric Drive Units with High-Power Electric Motors	in units	23278	343.2
Microelectric Motors	thousands of units	1352	113.2
Cranes	in units	1080	94.8
Electric Hoists	in units	100682	101.0
Electrically Powered Vehicles	in units	36093	103.4
Motor Driven Vehicles	in units	28385	114.5
Electric Power Units [elektroagregati]	in units	207	111.4
Power Transformers	in units	6657	101.7
Cables	thousands of meters	50270	106.4
Automatic Telephone Exchanges	in thousands of lines	350	102.7
Calcined Soda--For Technical Purposes -- 98 percent	in thousands tons	748	80.1

Caustic Soda--96 percent	thousands of tons	116	91.2
Nitric Fertilizers (100 percent nitrogen)	thousands of tons	627	100.3
Phosphorous Fertilizers (100 percent P205) [as published]	thousands of tons	131	85.7
Chemical fibers and threads	in thousands of tons	79	100.8
Plastic Materials and Synthetic Resins	thousands of tons	279	91.0
Tires for Trucks, Buses, Trolleys, and Trailers	in thousands of units	609	101.0
Automobile Tires for Passenger Cars	in thousands of units	559	91.8
Softwood Boards and Panels (trimmed)	in thousands of cubic meters	522	101.1
Hardwood Boards and Panels (including steam treated)	in thousands of cubic meters	179	104.9
Furniture	in millions of leva	377	103.8
Cellulose (in terms of 98 percent absolute dry element)	in thousands of metric tons	147	101.0
Sheet Glass (in terms of 2 mm thickness)	in thousands of square meters	174878	109.5
Cotton and Cotton-Type Fabrics	in millions of meters	257	97.4
Wool and Wool-Type Fabrics (finished)	in millions of meters	30	100.1
Tailored Goods	in millions of leva	545	103.1

Mainly due to subjective reasons, numerous industrial enterprises fail to attain the expected results from scientific-technological innovations, and therefore do not provide for the envisaged savings of materials, fuel, and energy.

The reequipping of enterprises with highly productive technical equipment was pursued during the period under review. During the 9 months of 1985, 384 mechanized and automated technological lines [LINIY] were introduced. A total of 69 automated systems for the operation of technological processes were applied and 165 sections, workshops, and production sectors were established on the basis of comprehensive mechanization and automation.

During the period under review a new and improved industrial output worth 3,712 million leva was produced, which represents 16.5 percent more than during the same period of 1984.

Capital Investments and Construction

Capital investments amounting to 4,757 million leva were invested in our national economy during the period under review. The large majority of them was used for the expansion and improvement of the material-technological basis of the material production branches.

The building and assembling organizations, as chief executors, accomplished construction work worth over 2 billion leva.

Basic funds worth approximately 2.5 billion leva were commissioned. Important building projects and plants, which are of great significance to our national economy, were commissioned and put into operation during the period under review, such as: the fifth and sixth energy blocks of the "Martsa-East-2" electric power station with a total capacity of 420 megawatt and the expansion of the scientific-production combine for antibiotic's in Razgrad, which produces tertraolean [as transliterated]. A total of 22 kilometers of railroad lines were made double track, and 112 kilometers were electrified; irrigation equipment for 55,000 decares of land was also commissioned.

The implementation of construction-assembling work on several national projects of particular importance for our country's national economy, is lagging behind. This is the case with the PAVETS-CHAIRA [expansion of Pavets unknown] project, the expansion and modernization of the nitrogen production unit at the Dimitrovgrad chemical industry combine, and others.

The implementation of the annual tasks in housing construction is also lagging behind. The amount of housing construction work which was completed by the end of September 1985 is 4.2 percent less than during the same period of 1984.

Agriculture

The development of agricultural crops in 1984 proceeded under extremely unfavorable meteorological conditions. This subjected our agricultural organizations to great trials and made urgently necessary the full mobilization of human and material resources in order to overcome difficulties and to compensate for losses suffered. The efforts of these organizations are focused on the total and full harvest of corn, sugar, beets, tobacco, vegetables, and fruit, without any losses.

The agricultural organizations devoted much care to the comprehensive harvest of hay and coarse fodder all over the country as well as to the preparation of more silage, the repair of animal husbandry stables, and the preparation of the normal wintering of cattle. Despite the existing difficulties, the herds have been preserved on the whole.

Animal Head Count in Agricultural Organizations as of 10 October

	1985 (in thousands)	1 October 1985 head count as percentage of 1 October 1984 head count
Cattle	1390	99.7
Including cows	483	101.6
Pigs	2988	104.1
Sheep	6255	96.0
Poultry	30260	103.5

As compared with the same period of 1984, the agricultural enterprises during the period under review produced 1.5 percent less cow's milk, but 0.3 percent more sheep's milk. Milk production increased in 12 okrugs, as compared with the same period of 1984, and among other areas, this increase is quite considerable in the Varna, Kurdzhali, Blageovgrad, and Veliko Turnovo okrugs. A decrease of milk production has been allowed to occur in the agricultural organizations of Vratsa, Smolyan, Burgas, Yambol, and Tolbukhin okrugs, while egg production increased by 65 million eggs, or by 6.9 percent.

Egg purchases during the period under review were 2.3 percent more than during the same period of 1984, while cattle and poultry purchased for slaughter were 4.8 percent less than in the same period last year, and milk purchases, in terms of 3.6 percent fat content, were 2.0 percent less.

The total volume of agricultural production, in terms of value produced during the first 9 months of 1985, is less than the volume of production achieved during the same period in 1984.

Transport and Communications

Economic organizations in the public transportation sector attained an income of 2.4 billion leva during the first 9 months of 1985, which represents approximately 0.1 percent more than during the same period in 1984.

The means of public transportation transported 2.4 percent more passengers than during the same period in 1984. Railroad transport transported 2.0 percent more passengers, while automobile transport transported 3.1 percent more passengers than were transported during the same period last year.

The postal network expanded by 23 new post offices, 15 of which are situated in villages. A total of 105,896 new telephone exchanges were commissioned, 86,183 of which are for private use. As many as 154 teletype stations were introduced, 4 new radio transmitters were commissioned, and 14 radio and 37 television relay stations were installed.

The income from the communications service during the period under review is 6.6 percent more than during the same period of 1984.

Foreign Economic Relations

Bulgaria's participation in the international socialist division of labor was further pursued during the first 9 months of 1985.

The volume of the country's foreign trade exchange attained 19.6 billion leva during the period under review. This volume is 6.1 percent higher than that of the same period in 1984.

Our foreign trade relations with the socialist CEMA countries, and above all with the USSR, are developing in a particularly favorable manner.

By the end of September 1985 our country was visited by more than 6 million foreign tourists and guests, which is 12.5 percent more than during the same period in 1984.

Trade and Public Services to the Population

Af for the domestic market, it was provided with a greater amount of more varied mass consumer goods, as well as with fashionable, luxury consumer goods, and luxury foodstuffs. The production of goods for the domestic market is exceeding the plan for the first 9 months of 1985 by more than 460,000,000 leva. The workshops for mass consumer goods and additional auxiliary farms of the enterprises provided the people with mass consumer goods worth more than 360 million leva.

Goods Produced for the Domestic Market

	9-months period of 1985 as percentage of the 9 months period of 1984
Meat	101.6
Fish and fish products	104.6
Milk	99.6
Cheese -- all kinds including sheep cheese	102.3
Yellow cheese	110.6
Milk fats	114.3
Edible vegetable oils	115.3
Eggs	105.6
Sugar	103.2
Children's food	114.3
Fresh vegetables	94.0
Fresh fruit	96.5
Potatoes	122.0
Cooked fruit	106.8
Soft drinks	102.6
Beer	100.3
Knitwear	101.0
Knit underwear	104.1
Stockings and pantyhose	103.4
Footwear (except slippers)	106.3
Radio sets	112.4
Television sets	98.4
including colored television sets	100.7
Electric washing machines	102.2
including automatic washers	99.4
Electric storage heaters	113.7
Electric water heaters	111.2
Electric radiators	133.7
Electric cooking stoves	132.7
Heating stoves operated with solid fuel	110.5
Brown coal	120.9

The turnover achieved through the trade network and the public catering establishments attained a total of 10,851 million leva.

A larger turnover has been attained in all okrugs as compared with same period in 1984, while the increase is more substantial in the following okrugs: Kurdzhali okrug -- 6 percent; Tolbukhin Okrug -- 5.2 percent; Vratsa and Mikhaylovgrad okrugs -- 4.7 percent; Smolyan and Khaskovo okrugs -- 4.6 percent; Blagoevgrad, Plovdiv and Sliven okrugs -- 4.4 percent each.

Regardless of the positive results achieved in certain parts of our country, shortage of certain varieties of fruit and vegetables at certain periods of the year, as well as a shortage of certain milk products and chocolate goods, and of some other varieties of consumer goods was felt during the period under review. The necessary fuel and electric power were not provided for the population at a regular pace, as a result of the nonfulfillment of the producers' contractual obligations vis-a-vis the trade organizations.

The Development and Expansion of Everyday Life Services Continues

Everyday Life Services for the Population	9 Months of 1985 as percentage of 9 Months of 1984
Total Services	110.6
Including as Follows:	
Maintenance and Repairs of Household Appliances	105.8
Maintenance and Repairs of Motor Vehicles	103.3
Maintenance and Repairs of Radio and Television Sets and Equipment	99.8
Furniture and Wood Processing Services	106.9
Metal Processing Services	115.1
Tailoring Services	112.1
Construction-Repair Services	108.8

More services were accomplished in all okrugs of our country during the period under review than during the same period in 1984. The greatest increase in services was marked in the following okrugs: Blagoevgrad -- 20.7 percent increase; Kyustendil -- 18.3 percent; Varna -- 16.2 percent; Razgrad -- 16.0 percent; and Kurdzhali -- 15.1 percent more services than in 1984.

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The results achieved during the 9-months period of 1985 show that within the months remaining until the end of the year, a full mobilization of efforts and initiatives of the workers collectives, economic organizations, and enterprises throughout the country will be necessary.

The ministries, departments, and people's councils executive committees as well as economic organizations and enterprises will have to focus all their attention on the most thrifty utilization of the material resources available to them and to the most efficient use of production funds and manpower. This should be accomplished in the spirit of the national conference of the state, economic, and social aktiv that was held on 20 September 1985. Special measures should be adopted to ensure thrifty use of electric power and other energy resources through strict observance of the established limits. In conformity with the instruction of the government, it is necessary to use even more actively all economic levers and all opportunities of the economic mechanism for the purpose-oriented encouragement of workers, specialists, and leaders who are ensuring an efficient use of resources and for sanctions against those who are wasting these resources.

Active measures should be adopted by the ministries and economic organizations in creating the necessary prerequisites for overcoming backwardness in the case of certain natural indexes, by ensuring the supply of the envisaged production for the domestic market and for exports.

Great care must be devoted to the successful harvest and processing of agricultural production, to the accomplishment of the necessary agricultural tasks and to the guarantee of a normal feeding of animals in the animal husbandry sector. It is necessary to accelerate the rates of speech in commissioning important building projects and housing units on schedule. Measure should be mapped out and implemented for the participation of the economic organization-investors in the commissioning and putting into operation of new plants. Every enterprise, every organization must attain the forecast results from the scientific-technological progress achievements that have been invested in its work. The economic organizations and enterprises must also adopt additional measures so that the readiness of normal work may be guaranteed even under harsh winter conditions.

An efficient organization for accelerating rates of speech in production must be accomplished the remaining months of the year so that the implementation of the 1985 plan and the fulfillment of the Eight 5-Year Pan may be guaranteed and so that we may worthily prepare for the 13th BCP Congress.

LUKANOV HAILS MOSCOW ECONOMIC SUMMIT RESULTS

AU301523 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to representatives of the RABOTNICESKO DELO and PRAVDA editorial boards -- exact place and time of interview not given]

[Text] Our party and state leadership, as well as Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, expressed their exceptionally high appreciation of the results of the Moscow economic summit sesson. The conference was a brilliant manifestation of the fraternal countries' unity in the most important sphere of human activities -- material production. The decisions of this conference opened a new state in the development of cooperation among the fraternal countries.

As to our own national development, this stage opens qualitatively new opportunities. It has been pointed out on several occasions that the historic achievements attained in Bulgaria are due to the intensive efforts of the Bulgarian people and to the General April plenum line of the BCP in the socioeconomic sphere. Along with this, whenever we mention the successes achieved in our country we have always stressed the tremendous contribution of our participation in socialist economic integration and, in particular, our cooperation with the Soviet Union.

As to the degree of intensity of our participation in the international, socialist division of labor, Bulgaria takes one of the first places among the socialist community member-countries. In this connection it is worth pointing out the historical breakthrough that Bulgaria accomplished. From being one of the less developed European countries it progressed, within a short period and now already belong to the economically developed countries. In certain sectors it is universally recognized as one of the leading nations. Without the cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries, however, this development would have been impossible.

The time that elapsed following the Moscow economic conference is much too short to make general evaluations, the more so since the decisions are mapped out for a prolonged period. As a matter of fact, the cooperation program mapped out at the conference is envisaged for the period lasting until the end of the century. In certain cases there are even important projects reaching far into the future in the beginning of the 21st century.

We must, however, point out that the Moscow economic conference gives an impetus to cooperation within CEMA. It is a fact that the CEMA members considerably increased the rate of speed of their economic development in 1984. There are many reasons for this, but one of them is the strong political impact of the conference and the vast activities in which all members, including our own country, are engaged for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the conference. This is the first tangible, quantitatively measureable, and real result of the Moscow conference.

The second, essential -- and I would even say, qualitatively new -- factor that should be pointed out, is the decision of the conference that cooperation among our countries at the present stage of development should take place on the basis of their coordinated economic policy.

Considerable steps have been taken in implementing this decision. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev recently signed in Moscow a long-term program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the period up to the year 2000. In signing such documents among all fraternal countries, a whole system of agreements is actually established, encompassing all long-term programs for their cooperation for the period until the end of the present century. Intensive and large scale work has been accomplished in connection with the coordination of the plans on the countries' socioeconomic development for the 1986-1990 period and, in certain sectors of great importance for the economic development of the member-countries, this coordination of plans even extends to the year 2000.

All this actually represents the implementation of the basic agreement on the coordination of our economic policies. The documents signed map out the basic sectors of development of the member-countries and their multilateral cooperation, the basic trends of their specialization are provided for. We can definitely say that the coordination of econonomic cooperation is a realistic fact indeed, that it represents a practical method of work of the parties and governments in our fraternal countries.

We can state with satisfaction that the cooperation priorities mapped out at the economic conference and in the long-term program signed between the USSR and Bulgaria basically and chiefly coincide with the priorities of our socioeconomic development, as adopted by our 12th BCP Congress and by several BCP plenums. In this connection, I would like to point out in particular the importance attached to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report to the BCP Central Committee February plenum in 1985, as well as a number of his post-congress works and developments. These explain the role of scientific-technical revolution in the development of contemporary socialism, and map out the specific approaches to the accelerated application of its results in our economic sector and social life. Active work is being accomplished in our country regarding these priority trends and this work has been pursued for several years. This applies, in particular, to electronics-computer technology, as well as to nuclear energy, the comprehensive mechanization and automation of industrial processes, including the assistance of flexible automated production systems (GASP), as well as to biotechnologies, and to the production of new materials.

In implementing the decisions of the Moscow economic conference, a CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Machine-building Sector was established. This fact is worth mentioning, because in all socialist countries the machine-building industry includes a major part of the national economic potential, and machine building represents 50 and even more percent in cooperation, particularly among more developed CEMA member-countries. So far, within the framework of CEMA, we have resolved problems and tasks mostly within a limited branch aspect. Today, however we are talking about a comprehensive improvement of the quality of the machine-building sector within the socialist community on a new technical and technological basis in order to provide for the most important prerequisites for the revolutionary changes in the material-technical base throughout all sectors of the national economy in our CEMA members. The committee has already begun work and has mapped out a program on the basic cooperation trends in the machine-building sector, and it has adopted specific new tasks for improving the quality of machine-building production, labor productivity, and the technical standards of machines and equipment.

The preparation of the comprehensive program on scientific-technical cooperation among CEMA members for the period up to 2000 is being accelerated along the basic priority trends of developmens of scientific-technical progress, as determined at the Moscow conference. In this respect the efforts are aimed at development [razrabotki], conformity with the best achievements of the contemporary revolution in science and technology on a worldwide scale. On this basis and within a relatively short historical period, our countries have real opportunities of adopting leading positions in science, technology, and production in numerous sector and they have an increasing chance of setting criteria for world standards.

In order to implement these tasks and achieve an efficient coordination of the tremendous scientific-technical potential of our countries, it is exceptionally important to further develop and intensify the direct links between scientific-research institutes and economic organizations in our countries. On this basis we must increasingly develop scientific-technical cooperation, as well as the joint financing of new development [razrabotki] on a contractual basis, create joint institutes and laboratories, and use leading scientific centers for research [razrabotvane] into individual problems. In this connection, we are already very active in creating and developing direct links between economic and scientific-research organizations and institutions.

I would like to point out in particular the decisive role of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the implementation of the tasks assigned by the CEMA conference. This cooperation is now entering a qualitatively new stage of development. Interest in the use of new forms and means of cooperation is increasing. We must, however, admit that in order to develop and apply such forms on a large scale it is necessary to adopt a new approach to socialist integration, which should conform to the contemporary stage of development of the productive forces in our countries. It is still a fact that there are enterprises in our countries that are closely integrated from the point of view of production and mutual deliveries, while the forms and methods of management of the integration links between them remain at the level of 15-20 years ago in a period when our community was taking the first steps along the path of socialist integration in the production sector.

The internationalization of productive forces is now proceeding at such a rate that the question of perfecting production relations on an international level on the scale of the entire national economic complex of the CEMA members now inevitably arises.

The question of creating joint enterprises and joint production among CEMA members is very topical. The USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are now doing intense work in this People's Republic of Bulgaria are now doing intense work in this respect on a bilateral basis, and the first concrete results are expected in the near future.

The political factor plays a role of primary importance in the implementation of these historic, large-scale tasks. This fact also determines the increasing role of the communist parties of the socialist countries in working out the strategy and principles of leadership in the processes of socialist economic integration.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU291811 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Warsaw Pact States -- a Territory and Fortress of Peace"]

[Text] As has been officially announced, the next regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pack states will take place in our country's capital.

The historic balance sheet of the results of the activity of the supreme body of the Warsaw Pact organization permits one to make the confident forecast that the results of its meeting in Sofia will be one of the most striking events in international life this year, with an immediate effect on the future course of development of international relations. This important conclusion is also based on the fact that the Political Consultative Committee is convening for the first time since its 26 April meeting, when the validity of the Warsaw Pact was extended for a further 20 years by a unanimous decision of the high party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact states and in accordance with the special protocol that was signed.

The meeting in the capital of fraternal Poland and the decisions adopted at the meeting were rightly assessed as a historic act for strengthening peace on our continent and throughout the world, both now and in the future. They confirmed the enormous historical service of the fraternal socialist countries and their political and defense organization as a territory and bastion for defending the cause of world peace, for the defense of their peoples' acheivements in building the most just society in the thousand-year-long dramatic struggle to find a path to a perfect form of human civilization.

It is to be expected that the forthcoming meeting of the Political Consultative Committee will discuss the most pressing current tasks for the further consistent conduct of their agreed peace offensive.

The comples balance sheet of the 40 years of peaceful development in Europe that have elapsed since the defeat of Hitler's fascism will be examined to discover the most important and immediate collective actions to create conditions for a breakthrough in the present world situation. The leaders of the fraternal parties and states will seek together an answer to the vitally important question: How is the defense of our peoples' interests to be strengthened under the oonditions of a continuing arms race? The arms race has been forced upon us by the blatant militaristic course followed by the Washington administration and NATO, of ominous plans already implemented for waging "star wars," which imperialism has selected as the main trump for its hegemonistic aspirations for world domination and mass "erosion" of the socialist social-economic order. There is no doubt that at the root of the decisions to which we will be witnesses during the coming days, emphasis will also be placed on reinforcing the constructive positions of the fraternal socialist states for a new, powerful, and irreversible resurgence of detente in international relations -- a fundamental element of the process of strengthening peaceful coexistence and of the objective necessity of blocking the path of nuclear danger by creating a just and unshakable system for international seurity.

During the next few days the attention of world public opinion and of all peace-loving forces in the world will be concentrated on the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Sofia will become the center of one of the most important events in world politics this year, which will certainly be recorded as a bright page in the annals of the struggle of the states of real socialism to transform the world.

This is not the first time the capital of socialist Bulgaria has been the hospitable host for the meeting of the supreme leading body of the Warsaw Pact. But this forthcoming work of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the fraternal alliance is of particular importance, because it will be a connecting link in a series of important political events which will exert a crucial effect on the further course of the world historical process. First and foremost, there are the already planned congresses of a number of fraternal communist and workers parties of the countries of the socialist community, which include the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP congress. The time is coming for historic decisions and deeds which will allow the peoples of the world community of real socialism to enter the 21st century as a yet stronger and more powerful vanguard and motive force for human civilization. In this determined movement toward the future they will also play a huge role in guaranteeing and stabilizing peace. This is because socialism and peace are inseparable, because there is and can be no other reasonable alternative for mankind.

Bulgarian Communists and our entire populace greet with great satisfaction and enthusiasm the fact that the supreme body of the Warsaw Pact will meet in the heart of our native land. We are grateful for the trust in our capacities to render hospitality to the supreme party and state leaders of all the fraternal states of our close-knit and indestructible alliance. We also acknowledge this fact as an expression of recognition of the great contribution of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the agreed peace policy of the socialist community. We are convinced that the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia will fully confirm the assessment contained in the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the results of the April 1985 meeting in Warsaw: "Now the Warsaw Pact organization is a principal center for agreeing on the peace-loving foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries, a reliable guarantor of the socialist achievements and of the free creative labor of the allied fraternal peoples, and a decisive factor for maintaining and consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the world."

SOFIA JURISTS' DECLARATION DECRIES ROME TRIAL

AU311132 Sofia BTA in English 0957 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA) -- A declaration which the Sofia jurists adopted at a meeting of protest in defence of the unjustly accused Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov and of the other two Bulgarian nationals - Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev -- stresses that the debates in the court room, the interrogation of the defendants and of the witnesses at the trial in Rome so far have only proved the groundlessness of the accusation against the three Bulgarian nationals in complicity in the papal assassination attempt.

The declaration emphasizes that the statements and the evidence given by the star witness and chief accuser of the trial -- the criminal Mehmet Ali Agca -- were either not confirmed or refuted by the other defendants and witnesses and often Agca himself either abandoned them or substituted them for other still more doubtful statements.

As experts who are closely following the trial in Rome, the Sofia jurists declared that the procedural progress of the trial of this case is unusual. Prior to having completed the interrogation of all defendants, the Court began the interrogation of some witnesses under the pretext of force majeure circumstances. There have also been inadmissable for the Italian legislation procedural violations on the part of Prosecutor Dr Antonio Marini with the aim to confirm the non-existent "Bulgarian Connection." [sentence as received]

In the course of the hearing of the case not everything was done in order not to admit leading questions being put to the defendants and witnesses. At the insistance of the prosecution some witnesses whose credibility was doubtful and whose efforts to serve the circles connected with the accusations and slanders against the Bulgarian nationals were obvious, were also admitted to the court room.

In general so far the progress of the trial in Rome gives grounds to assert that there exists a certain purposefulness in the selection of the proofs, motivated by the prejudice create during the investigation of an existence of a "Bulgarian connection".

We believe in the professional erudition and wisdom of the court and we hope that the innocence of Sergey Antonov who broke down mentally and physically during the prolonged investigation, as well as of the other two Bulgarian nationals Ayvazov and Vasilev, would make the Court issue the only possible verdict of "not guilty" for the three Bulgarian nationals, the Sofia jurists state by way of conclusion.

UN 40TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED AT SOFIA MEETING

AU302029 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 30 (BTA) -- The U.N. has withstood the trial of history and has proved its durability and place in the modern world, stated Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, at the official meeting, which took place here, on the occasion of the organization's 40th anniversary and the 30th anniversary of Bulgaria's entry into the U.N.

What is most significant about U.N.'s work is its great contribution as an important instrument used by the world in its effort to improve itself.

The changed international conditions, the consolidation of the world socialist system, the entry into the U.N. of the socialist countries and the newly liberated former colonial states have established the conditions needed for the organization to act in full concord with its democratic aims and principles, noted Minister Petur Mladenov. Today, a broad front of countries have been united under aegis of the N.N. for the saving and strengthening of world peace, for the finding of an efficient use of the organization's potential in the guaranteeing of international security through collective efforts, he said, noting the positive role played by the U.N. in the starting and developing of the process of detente in the seventies.

Noting that there are differences in the approaches to the vital issues of war and peace on the diplomatic arena and in the U.N., the Bulgarian foreign minister emphasized upon the active and constructive role played by the socialist countries in the U.N., aimed at enabling the organization to fulfill its ideal: to contribute to the saving of the future generations from the destruction of war.

The attention of the U.N. is now focused on the "For International Cooperation in the Peaceful Mastering of Space Under the Conditions of its Nonmilitarization" draft resolution, recalled Mr. Petur Mladenov, stating that the aim of this initiative is the achievement of "star peace". "Star peace" is not simply a beautiful combination of words. It is an alternative to annihilation, said he.

Further on Mr. Petur Mladenov spoke about the role of the U.N. in the elimination of hot beds of tension in different parts of the world. We value highly the efforts of the secretary general whose task is to assist, as far as his power allows him to, in the peaceful settlement of conflicts, stated the Bulgarian foreign minister.

The report devoted considerable attention to the role of the UN in doing away with the colonial system. Noting that the process of decolonialisation has not been completed yet and that a number of peoples have become the victim of neocolonialism which finds expression in different forms in the political, military, cultural, scientific and information spheres, Mr. Petur Mladenov said that its eradication presents a wide field for the construction and active work of the UN. A nonetheless smaller field in which the UN can raise its prestige are international economic relations, he added.

A number of important documents on different aspects of the socio-humanitarian sphere have been adopted in the past 40 years, and they create a favourable basis for the further joint activities of the states. "In this connection I would like to stress," the Bulgarian foreign minister continued, "that in the field of human rights the showy speculation with some fetishized rights [as received] should be abandoned and that efforts should be put up for guaranteeing every man his sacred rights -- his right to employment, to real social security and to live in peace."

The Bulgarian foreign minister spoke of the multilateral and varied activities of Bulgaria in the UN. "I would like to stress", he said, "that the problems related to the consolidation of peace and security in the world have always been at the centre of our attention as well as of the attention of the other socialist countries." Among the constructive initiatives and proposals of which Bulgaria is an author or co-author, he laid emphasis of the proposal for signing a political document containing a code for goodneighbourly relations with the Balkan countries and for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone for which Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov has put forth concrete ideas.

Mr. Petur Mladenov said that an improvement of the present unfavourable development of the situation in the world can be achieved only by means of constructive negotiations directed towards the working out of efficient agreements for averting the militarization of space and for stopping the arms race on earth and for taking steps towards disarmament.

Noting the important role of the USSR and the U.S. in the development of the international political climate and of the East-West relations, Mr. Petur Mladenov expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan will contribute to the improvement of the international situation. "We are convinced", the Bulgarian foreign minister said, "that the latest realistic proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, contained in the Sofia declaration of the Political Consultative Committee create a constructive basis on which mutuality acceptable decisions can be reached in the name of peace.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 30 October broadcasts a report on the meeting, adding: "The meeting was attended by comrades Milko Balev, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stanishev; leaders of social-political and mass organizations; and ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the member-states of the UN Security Council accredited to Bulgaria"]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES INDIAN POLITICAL OFFICIAL

AU291138 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Ragundan Lao Batiya, secretary of the All-Indian Committee of the Indian National Congress, who is chairman of the Indian-Bulgarian Friendship society.

The Indian guest transmitted to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personal greetings and good wishes from Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, for the prosperity of the friendly Bulgarian people. Thanking him cordially, Comrade Todor Zhivkov for his part transmitted cordial greetings and good wishes to Rajiv Gandhi and the People of friendly India.

During the friendly conversation, satisfaction was expressed with the development of Bulgarian-Indian relations. It was emphasized that favorable opportunities exist for enriching relations in various fields, which is in the interest of the Bulgarian and Indian peoples and in the interest of understanding, coopertion, and peace in the world.

Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, took part in the meeting.

Also present was Shiam Sunder Nath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS CELEBRATE JOURNALISM DAY

AU311936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] On 31 October at the Boyana residence a meeting took place between Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat, and representatives of the mass media. The meeting was dedicated to Bulgarian Journalism Day.

The participants greeted with exceptional warmth and cordiality our first party and state leader, closely connected with the party press from his earliest revolutionary years. The meeting was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, and Emil Khristov.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially greeted the Bulgarian journalists on their great holiday on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. He wished them good health and new creative successes in their exceptionally responsible work.

The party and state leader spoke on some issues of the present development of our country, and on the preparations of the Communists and the entire working people to greet the 13th BCP Congress. He also dwelt on some topical international issues.

Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, assured Comrade Todor Zhivkov that the Bulgarian journalists will further make their strong contribution to implementing the tasks set by the party in mobilizing the forces of our people in the name of the further progress of our motherland.

LUKANOV ATTENDS TURKISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU311335 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 85 p6

[Text] On 29 October Omer Lutem, Turkish ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in his residence, on Turkey's national holiday -- the 62d anniversary of promulgating the republic.

The reception was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Aleksandur Petkovgn, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union; officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and representatives from business and culture.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia, also attended the reception.

REAGAN SENDS REPLY TO SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD010917 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, has reacted at a press conference in Washington to the latest Soviet disarmament initiatives. Vladimir Solecky, our correspondent in New York, has more details:

President Reagan has declared that he sent the American proposals in this field in his personal letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, together with a request that the third round of the talks in Geneva be extended by 1 week so that the American proposals that are to be submitted to the Soviet delegation on Friday, that is today in Geneva, could be clarified in detail. Although President Reagan, like Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and Shultz, the secretary of state, refused to give the details of the U.S. proposals to journalists, White House sources indicated that the Reagan administration has displayed the greatest flexibility in the field of strategic missiles, and that President Reagan is not willing to make any compromises on his "star wars" program. Tomorrow, that is on Saturday, [2 November] Secretary of State Shultz is to fly to Moscow to supervise, with his Soviet counterpart, the final preparations for the Geneva meeting.

PRESIDIUM, GOVERNMENT APPROVE PACT TALKS REPORT

LD302302 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government discussed the report on the results of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries which was held in Sofia on 22-23 October, and voiced agreement with the policy of our delegation, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak. They highly praised the documents adopted, the declaration and the communique which contains a profound analysis of the current situation in Europe and in the world, and which sets out further joint progress of the Warsaw Pact countries in the struggle for peace and to avert the danger of war, to halt the arms race on earth and to prevent it in space, as well as for a transition toward disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. They stressed that the CSSR, in close cooperation with the fraternal countries, will contribute as much as possible toward normalization of the international situation.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government fully support the constructive policy of the USSR and its new far-reaching peace initiatives at the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva. They are of the opinion that the coming USSR-U.S. summit meeting must contribute toward relaxing the current dangerous tension in the world, achieving mutually acceptable decisions to halt the arms race, and to make realistic progress toward disarmament. They noted with satisfaction that the Sofia session confirmed yet again the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact members, as well as the determination to do all to avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe and to safeguard peace.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government entrusted the party and state organs and institutions with turning the conclusions, adopted at the session, into concrete plans, and to ensure their consistent implementation.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA LAUDS NEW CPSU PROGRAM

AU301350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "A Revolutionary Inspiration for Action"]

[Excerpts] Since last Saturday (26 October) we have had in our hands the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, which one cannot simply put aside after reading for the first time, or file among other significant documents in alphabetical or chronological order. What is, literally, a torrent of ideas, opinions, incentives, and tasks is a direct challenge to go back to the document again and again, as the source of knowledge about the epoch we are living in, as the outline of the future, as the revolutionary inspiration of the creative activity of Communists and all working people in the effort to perfect socialism comprehensively and according to plan and to further progress toward communism -- in the effort to attain social progress and ensure lasting peace. It is the program of a party with incomparably the richest revolutionary experience, a party that is Leninist in a principled way, a party loyal to Marxism-Leninism -- a party which has passed difficult tests together with the Soviet people and which has at the same time achieved brilliant successes in building the socialist society, thus becoming the natural vanguard in the historic struggles for socialism and peace. In this way the main theoretical and political document of the CPSU -- as an extremely rich treasury of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the result of a scientific generalization of all generations of communists and the Soviet people -- is a stimulus for the communist and workers parties, the revolutionary movement, and all progressive forces beyond the borders of the Soviet Union.

After the party Programs of 1903, 1919, and 1961, the present edition of the Third Program whose basic theoretical and political theses have affirmed in practice that they are correct, is a program for the planned and comprehensive perfection of socialism and Soviet society's further progress toward communism on the basis of an acceleration of the country's social and economic development. The draft unambiguously understands socialism and communism as two consecutive phases of a single communist formation, phases that are not separated by any sharp boundaries. The final aim of the CPSU is to build communism.

The basic idea of the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, and of the entire process of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, is the line of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. This means a qualitative change in all aspects of the life of Soviet society: the fundamental renewal of the material-technical base on the basis of the results achieved in the revolution of research and development; the improvement of social relations, above all economic relations; deep changes in the content and nature of work and in the material and spiritual conditions of the people's life; and the activation of the entire system of political, social, and ideological institutions. And all this must be in indivisible unity.

One can fulfill these extremely demanding, but also realistic, tasks only by enhancing the role of the human factor and by activating it. Socialist society cannot function efficiently if it cannot find new roads for developing the creative activity of the masses in all spheres of social life. The Soviet Communists are stressing, and this is equally significant for us, that the higher the historical goals are, the more important is the personally interested, responsible, conscious-minded, and active participation of millions of people in their achievement.

The most important tasks contained in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program are oriented precisely toward activating the human factor. This applies to the sphere of the party's economic strategy; to social policy, including the tasks in establishing a socially homogenous society and in implementing the Leninist nationality policy; to the sphere of developing the political system, above all by perfecting Soviet democracy; to the increasingly broad implemenation of the socialist people's self-administration; and finally, to the sphere of ideo-educational work, education, science and culture. Here the draft speaks of the imperative need to consolidate the communist morality as a collectivist, humanist, active, and creative morality.

The program of the Leninist party provides a thorough analysis of the present epoch. It characterizes this epoch as one of socialist revolutions, the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. It is an epoch of the historical competition of two world sociopolitical systems; national-liberation revolutions and the defeat of colonialism; the battle of the main moving forces of social development -- world socialism, the workers and communist movement, the peoples of liberated states, and the mass democratic movements -- against imperialism and its policy of aggression and oppression and for democracy and social progress. At the same time the draft of the new edition of the Program stresses that the basic problem of today lies in taming the forces of militarism and war, in ensuring lasting peace and reliable security. In the spirit of the traditions and principles of the Leninist peace policy, the draft also contains the definition of the specific steps which lead to the attainment of this goal.

As part of the international communist movement, the CPSU regards its activity in perfecting the socialist society and in progressing toward communism as an extremely significant international task, the fulfillment of which corresponds to the interests of the world socialist system, to the interests of the international workers class, and of all mankind. In the awareness of this historic responsibility, the CPSU commits itself with the draft of the new edition of its Program to defend the revolutionary ideals and principles of proletarian internationalism; it will consistently fight for the purity of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and against dogmatism and revisionism, against any and all influences of bourgeois ideology on the workers movement. Together with other fraternal parties, it will be consolidating the unity and enhancing the strength and influence of the socialist community; it will be doing everything for the cohesion and collaboration of the fraternal parties and for the communists' international solidarity.

Under the new historical conditions, which confronted the CPSU with responsible tasks both in the internal development and in the international arena, the party's leading role on a higher level of its political and organizational activity is logically growing. In political management, the party will be implementing well-tested Leninist principles; it will be consolidating the Leninist style of work in party work in all spheres of the state and economic management; and it will be enhancing the scientific foundations of its policy, relying on the collective experience and thinking of the masses and developing their social initiative.

The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program is now being submitted to the broad audience of the many millions of Soviet Communists and all working people. It is stressed in the Soviet Union that not one of the useful thoughts or beneficial proposals which will emerge from this discussion must remain without notice. This is an expression of the true broad democracy and strength of the Soviet society. It is the expression of the high authority and prestige of the CPSU which documents, by the new draft of the Program, the continuity of basic theoretical and political theses of its activity and its adherence to principles, its consistency and loyalty to Marxism-Leninism.

At the same time, the CPSU also documents its ability to creatively develop the theory, strategy, and tactics of the party and to conduct an innovative search in the key directions of its activity. That is why the inspiration provided by the creative and revolutionary incentive -- which the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program undoubtedly is -- has a lasting and broad purpose and impact.

HUSAK RECEIVES POLISH INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD312116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Today at Prague Castle, Gustav Jusak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received General Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, who is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. In a comradely and friendly conversation, they highly praised the present level of Czechoslovak-Polish relations and stressed that their further intensive development in all spheres is in the interest of the peoples of both countries and of strengthening socialism.

During the meeting, Gustav Husak presented Czeslaw Kiszczak with the Order of Friendship, which was awarded to him for his share in the development of Czechoslovak-Polish friendship and cooperation. In presenting this high Czechoslovak distinction, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the warm relationship Comrade Czeslaw Kiszczak has toward Czechoslovakia, as well as his personal share in the development of all-around Czechoslovak-Polish relations. Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak thanked Comrad Husak for the order and stressed that it is his wish to do everything possible to strengthen the firm ties of cooperation between our parties, states, and people.

FRG, CSSR HOLD TRADE TALKS, SIGN PROTOCOL

Talks Open

LD301824 Hamburg DPA in German 1650 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, 30 Oct (DPA) -- Talks between the Federal Republic of Germany and the CSSR began in Prague today. The German economic delegation is led by State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen. Existing experiences in trade are to be assessed during the 2-day talks, and new possibilities for cooperation are to be explored. A joint protocol is to be signed on 31 October.

Protocol Signed

LD311602 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, 31 Oct (DPA/VWD) -- Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the Federal Economics Ministry, and Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy CSSR foreign trade minister, signed a protocol on the exchange of goods and economic cooperation for 1986 at Zbraslav castle near Prague on Thursday [31 October]. The protocol is the result of a 2-day session of the joint economic commission. Wuerzen noted here "small, positive, but solid progress." Growing Czechoslovak interest in imports from the Federal Republic is expected. The number of joint operations is set to increase from 45 to 56, and the number of items covered by EC import restrictions is to be reduced by 39. In the opinion of the German members of the commission, the CSSR is sticking to its "conservative economic policy" of not running up any hard currency debts. The CSSR also scarcely made use of bank credits, "although Prague has a good name."

LENART INTERVIEW ON ANNUAL MEMBER MEETINGS

AU250601 Bratislavia PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Comrade Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, to the "chief editors" of PRAVDA, UJ SZO, and NOVE SLOVO: "To Stimulate the Communists' Initiative and Determination -- To Activate All Working People"; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Editors] Preparations are currently culminating in the party organizations for the annual member meetings. What would you like to say about their significance?

[Lenart] The approaching annual member meetings and party conferences are, in fact, of extraordinary significance. They actually are an important part of the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress -- a balancing of the work accomplished and the preparation of new intentions and goals to be set by the 17th congress. A good and conscientious preparation of annual meetings and their course must be strikingly manifested in specific deeds, in better results, in an upsurge and progress in the solution of most topical issues which accelerate social development. And it is in the interest of this that we must establish the desirable atmosphere and stimulate the Communists' initiative, will, and determination.

[Editors] What does the current experience in the preparation of annual meetings show?

[Lenart] Most basic organizations have approached the preparation in a responsible way. Certain organizations, though, are approaching the process of taking stock of what has been achieved and of formulating the present tasks in a most undemanding manner, circumventing the burning problems and explaining away the shortcomings by various objective reasons. This contradicts the mission of our Communist Party and the needs of the people. In such instances it is necessary to immediately remedy the situation.

We appreciate the fact that the regional and district committees, and the party's Bratislava city and borough committees, are dispatching a broad aktiv to the basic organizations in order to help them directly on the spot in their preparations for the annual meetings. At present it is desirable that the organizations with obvious weak places receive more effective assistance.

We can convince ourselves that the demanding appraisal of results and the preparation of future programs in basic organizations make it possible at the same time to objectively appraise the qualities of both the functionaries and the members, and thus to responsibly prepare the candidates' lists for the new committees. It is right to give more place in them, in addition to the well-proven and experienced functionaries, also to young communists from among the workers, to women, and to exemplary executive staff; to those who are politically and professionally well prepared, who enjoy authority in the working collectives; who do not become resigned to shortcomings; who do not fear obstacles and difficulties, and who consistently push through the interests of the entire society.

[Editors] What is to be the basic content of the evaluation of work achieved, and of the formulation of new tasks for the party's basic organizations?

[Lenart] Naturally, the content must lie in the results of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, as contained in its resolution and in Comrade Husak's report there. The fact that we have on th whole fulfilled, and in some places even overfulfilled the planned tasks in the first half of the current year, particularly in volume indicators, is undoubtedly a positive thing. Thanks to the board initiative of our working people, a lot has been done to balance out the shortfalls in production during the winter months.

We have also succeeded in accelerating the reduction of costs. At the same time, however, we are concerned about the lack of proper success in pushing through the Basic strategic plan -- to speed up the intensification of the economy and to raise its efficiency. Several ministerial branches, economic production units, and enterprises have failed to achieve the planned cuts in labor costs and in the costs of materials, and are not achieving the planned profit. The quality of products is not growing at the desired rate, and even the percentage of first-quality goods has dropped; this has a certain impact on foreign trade and also on the domestic market. Despite a certain improvement in capital construction, the commissioning of certain important investment projects for operations is threatened; a number of projects are not achieving the planned parameters. Considerable irregularities exist among the ministerial branches, ecnomic production units, and enterprises in plan fulfillment and a considerable number of ente prises are not fulfilling the plan. All this slows down the creation of the sources of our national income.

It is impossible to become reconciled to such tendencies; we must definitely overcome them. The Central Committee requires all party agencies and organizations, all communists, to act in the spirit of the 15th session and to implement a critical attitude, to mobilize the entire management sphere and all working people so that we can fulfill this year's planned tasks, particularly in the qualitative indexes.

[Editors] What main goals are we setting ourselves for achieving an upsurge of our national economy in the coming 5-year plan?

[Lenart] In placing such emphasis on the imperative need to fulfill the qualitative indexes both this year and for the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan, we do so because in the Eighth 5-Year Plan we must achieve a more striking progress in the realization of the strategic line aimed at high efficiency and quality. It is only thus that we can not only maintain, but even improve the living standards and also improve the quality of their individual components. We understand this not only as a goal, but also as an important condition for ensuring our economic development and for consolidating the republic's defense ability.

This is why the task is fully justified to achieve on a state-wide scale a 3.5-percent minimum annual growth in national economy, and in Slovakia a 4.5-percent growth. This is a demanding goal, because we must ensure the planned growth of the national income side by side with a much more rational use of energy, basic raw materials, and other materials. However, we are convinced that this goal is realistic and achievable.

It is quite right for the executive staff in certain enterprises and economic production units to realize that we would fail if we were to use the existing approaches and methods. That is why they do not improvise from day to day, but programmatically and purposefully plan to the smallest detail the issues of production quality and of its modernization, of a rational organization of labor, of the training of cadres, and so forth, and also resolve these issues.

However, we have some executive staff who cling to approaches and habits that have become obsolete, who fail to see the possibilities for mastering the task of quality and of structural changes, because the dimensions of their outlook are local dimensions and because they lack both the knowledge of most up-to-date trends in their own area, and the conviction that these trends can be applied in our own country. And we also have executive staff who have succumbed to self-complacency and indolence, who formulate and defend low working rates and are most concerned about camouflaging "well hidden" reserves. Such incorrect and harmful approaches, and others like these, are also the reason why the proposals of certain enterprises and economic production units do not implement the directives for the Eighth 5-Year Plan by demanding more than they give.

The party leadership was justified in criticizing and rejecting such approaches as unacceptable, as not in step with the times, as not corresponding to society's interests. It was justified in calling upon the Communists and party organizations to strive to remedy this.

It is thus most desirable that, in preparing the annual meetings in this light, the party organizations appraise the approaches of individual leading personnel. Wherever they find an old, conservative manner of thinking and practical acting, they must strive, and succeed, in pushing through the appropriate change. At the same time, one must increasingly consult the people, the workers, the experts; one must inspire, recognize, and support progressive solutions and open the way for them to be put into effect.

[Editors] From what you have said here, one can unambiguously deduce that quality is becoming the categorical imperative of the present.

[Lenart] Yes -- the quality of work, of products and services, is our significant goal; but it is also the source of growth of our national income. Together with quality we are striving to achieve more mature social relations and a better quality of life in general.

In speaking of the growing and justified demands placed on quality, I would nevertheless like to mention a kind of paradox which we can encounter in life. The fact is that, as consumers, we want to live and satisfy our needs also as regards quality on the level of developed socialism; but as producers, as leading staff and workers, we do not always act in a manner adequate to this. We are less demanding toward ourselves, we are even indifferent. We frequently produce goods of a quality which corresponds to the period of industrialization, rather than to the present period.

In the spirit of socialist production relations, we must be more purposeful in resolving this contradiction. We must resolutely overcome the barrier, I would even say the schizophrenic split, between the owner of our common property and the consumer, between the producer and the consumer -- that means that we all must act as responsible managers. This requires not only a more penetrating influence on the people's consciousness, but also a more efficient management and stimulation of quality, so that high quality becomes advantageous for the collectives and for individuals, and so that low quality affects their remunerations; in other words, so that it grabs their pockets.

[Editors] But a positive motion has set in, in the sphere of the quality of products.

[Lenart] Certainly, we have a certain upsurge here; but it is far from corresponding to our needs and possibilities. That is why the task formulated by the CPSL Congress is becoming increasingly urgent: to multiply the percentage of products of the highest categories, and to regard their comparison with the world as a criterion.

It is exactly in this sense that the annual member meetings should deal with the issue of quality, by critically analyzing the situation, by saying objectively and without embellishments how we stand in comparison with the world, and by setting the tasks on this basis. In emphasizing quality, we must not lose sight of the criterion of high efficiency. This simultaneously requires that we ensure a decrease of costs per unit of utility effect. This is the only way toward an increasingly higher valorization of all production factors. In this direction we have to rationally master the mass and large-series production with the use of cooperation and specialization.

[Editors] What would you say in this context about the improvement of management?

[Lenart] What we have said here up to now underscores the key role of management, and also our conviction that we could never master our present and future tasks without its striking improvement. In the first place, we must openly say that we cannot achieve progress in any sphere without a marked improvement of organization, order, and discipline -- particularly in the use of working time, in the enforcement of the merit principle, and in the consolidation of responsibility. The solution of these issues does not require new costs or materials; but it does presume determination, involvement, and a firm will to put an end to liberalism, the persistent shortcomings, and also to enforce elementary order in all places. Every working place should know where the reserves are in this respect, and what their nature is; and the solution can become immediately apparent in the results achieved. For instance, we should be more resolute in implementing the brigade form of work organization and remuneration, because our positive experience shows that this can be an effective way to push through the merit system in remunerations, to fight favoritism and equalizing tendencies, and to make it impossible for those who work in a lax and sloppy way to hide behind the collective.

Another sphere where we must achieve progress is that of enhancing the qualifications, outlook, and professional competence of the executive staff. It is unjustifiable if, as so often happens, certain comrades are ignorant of the prices achieved by their competitors; or, because of their lack of interest, of the effect yielded by every invested koruna in technological development, and so forth. One must realize that today one cannot do management work without a modern scientific and technical policy and without its efficient utilization, without the scientific background of one's own base or academy of sciences, but also without the knowledge of what is happening abroad and without the use of licences.

Hand in hand with the improvement of direct management, we must improve -- in the sense of the directives issued by the party leadership -- the quality of the economic mechanism. This effort must be unambiguously aimed at enforcing the validity of the saying: What is good for society must also be good for the producer collectives; and, vice versa, all that does not benefit society must also have an impact on the producers -- they must be made to feel it. This alone can be just and socialist.

[Editors] What do we expect from science and technology in the struggle for speeding up the rate of intensification and for enhancing efficacy and quality?

[Lenart] As we have discussed in detail at the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee session and at the following CPSL Central Committee session, we not only expect, we literally fight to make science the real axis of management. Neither the top party agencies nor the basic organizations and party committees are, or can be, satisfied with the frequent impression that science literally has to foist itself onto the consciousness of the executive staff, pleading "Do take me into account!"

We base our party line on a better and more efficient utilization of the results achieved by the domestic, but also foreign, science and on the implementation of the most progressive technology. We know that without this we cannot achieve any striking upsurge of quality and efficiency, and therefore also any desirable rates in the creation of or national income, and in the improvement of living standards based on this. It is precisely in the annual meetings and conferences that the committees should demand that the leading executive staff render accounts on how it is making use of progressive technology, how it is supporting science, how it is counting on this use and support in the plans for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Wherever this does not correspond to our strategic line, the leading staff must be given appropriate tasks. In particular, the party organizations in the sphere of science and research should most strongly demand a rendering of accounts on whether the tasks that are being resolved can pass comparison with the world development, and whether everything has been done to make them successful and efficiently realizable in practice. More than ever before it is necessary that the party organizations systematically consult science, support it, and place high demands on it; but above all they must push through the rapid implementation of the results of science for the benefit of a more rapid progress in building the developed socialist society. The efficiency in utilizing science must be appraised according to how the percentage of top-quality products increases; how the efficiency rises -- both with regard to the domestic consumers and to consumers abroad; and how the profitability of enterprise or an entire economic production unit increases.

[Editors] It is known that you usually speak about the issues of socialist economic integration with great emphasis. What would you particularly like to point out today?

[Lenart] In the first place the fact that, due to the common effort of the fraternal socialist countries, further steps have been taken toward deepening economic cooperation and unifying our forces. Life itself, the growing needs, the accelerating economic and social development, but also the imperative need to overcome the consequences of favoritist and discriminatory measures of the capitalist countries and to consolidate the defense ability of our community, spur us on and demand that we progress more emphatically in socialist economic integration. I want to note that it is exactly in the face of the growing and new needs that those attitudes and manifestations are particularly damaging and retarding today, which in any form whatsoever reflect the autarchic tendencies or untruthful notions that maintain that the achieved measure of our country's involvement in the international division of labor and in socialist integration is particularly sufficient.

Today the main thing is, above all, to achieve an emphatically fuller utilization of the possibilities objectively created by the powerful scientific and production base of the USSR in particular; its research base represents one-fourth of the worldwide capacity. It is a great inspiration for our scientific and research working places and their chance to reach a higher level of their specialization and integration.

The government agencies are adopting measures to establish better conditions for the development of integration; but the enterprises and economic production units themselves must search far more enterprisingly for, and also suggest, further directions and methods of cooperation, including direct contacts with the existing or potential partners in the USSR. I would like to note that in this direction a great responsibility lies with the economic production units and other economic organizations which are members of the first Czechoslovak-Soviet robot research and development association.

We consider it imperative to actively include the issue of the extent and efficiency of utilizing socialist integration in the agenda and discussions of annual member meetings and conference.

Proposals which are thoroughly prepared have a good chance of becoming part of the plans for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and also of the coordinated plans between our fraternal countries. Furthermore, I would like to add that we will also be facing demanding tasks in connection with the Czechoslovak participation in integration projects in the USSR, in ensuring the deliveries by our construction facilities of iron ore pellets, in the interests of gas deliveries. It is therefore imperative that the Communists in the appropriate construction organizations discuss the achievement of these tasks; and also stimulate the search for, and support the realization of, measures which will lead to an increase of the building capacity and to increased labor productivity in the interests of our successfully coping with the planned tasks in Slovakia, in the Czech SR, and in the CSSR.

[Editors] Violations of discipline, of legality, and of order stand in sharp contrast to the patriotic feats of the working people in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

[Lenart] This is true -- and you are right to point this out. Because, in fact, the developed socialist society envisages a higher level of the people's organization, awareness, and morality; it demands qualities which stand in contradiction to violations of the laws and norms of socialist coexistence. Thus it is no coincidence that recently a critical and unappeasable attitude has been growing in all strata of the population and throughout our public with regard to violations of discipline and of the laws of the socialist state, with regard to stealing of social and personal property, with regard to violations of socialist ethics and social justice. Theft, swindles, and favoritism are and must be alien to the developed socialist society, as must also breakdowns caused by negligence and the swilling of booze in working places, offices, and warehouses.

It is known that these and other abuses, and the imperative need to conduct a principled fight against them, are the topic of the letter addressed some time ago by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to party agencies and organizations. This weighty document has evoked great attention among honest citizens, among both Communists and non-members. It has provided a powerful incentive for a more consistent implementation of the CPCZ's policy, and for adopting and adhering to the principles of socialist morale, discipline, and order, as well as for greater respect for the laws of our socialist state. This is also manifested in higher demand applied within the working collectives and in their more open opposition to those who would like to enrich themselves at the cost of society.

However, it must be said outright that this kind of spirit does not reign everywhere; that concern for the protection of common property, for order and discipline, has not yet become a vital part of the life and work of every basic party organization. For this reason I want to repeat: We vitally need to immediately create and consolidate everywhere a system of a kind of self-defense of collective riches against those who steal. Precise records must be kept everywhere, there must be regular audits and systematic checking; the slogan must apply to every place that "he who directs, also checks." Most certainly one cannot believe that only security officers will take care of the protection of our common property in factories, on building sites, and in shops. It is necessary to proceed very strictly against those who violate the laws; but those who make this possible by their benevolence and neglect of duty must also be called to responsibility!

[Editors] What would you say in this connection about the mission of party members and functionaries?

[Lenart] Our present, the tasks we are resolving, and the problems with which we are grappling are all enhancing the demands placed on the Communists, and they particularly emphasize the need for their personal example.

That is also why Comrade Husak's words have such an urgent validity: that we Communists neither want to, nor must differ from the other working people in any other way than our higher responsibility, awareness, diligence, and devotion... our only prerogative is to stand in the first ranks of the fight for the further development of socialism, for communism.

The entire life of party organizations -- the development of intraparty democracy, criticism and self-criticism, the style of work, and naturally also the will of every member and candidate member to engage in self-improvement -- must be aimed at shaping and perfecting these qualities.

When we give ourselves such tasks we cannot reconcile ourselves to party organizations that ignore gross shortcomings at their worksites and the nonfulfillment of the congress line. Such a state of affairs must be decisively changed, and we must make the basic organizations capable of behaving like revolutionary battle staffs of their work collectives and make them behave as guarantors of the party policy. This can only be achieved by having truly high expectations of Communists in economic functions and in party committees, thus creating prerequisites for Communists to become models for the rest of the people.

We are equally alarmed by the fact that in some organizations urgent issues, issues that bother people, are not being resolved at committee and member meetings. This is incorrect. For party organizations, no important question should be "tabu" if it concerns the interests of society, the collective, or the interests of the working people. In some organizations, especially those that are, as it were, "under the influence of economic management," there is also a need for an independent approach to problems. There are certainly special problems which those in charge of technical sections may not be fully qualified to address, but in issues of national interest, principled stances, and methods of work, they must manifest their party stance, their view.

In the interest of a consequent fulfillment of the party's program and resolutions, the party control must be a much sharper, principled, an uncompromising instrument. Let us note how this instrument has until now not been used properly and effectively enough, precisely when it comes to efforts to intensify the national economy; how it -- so to speak -- acts without putting any teeth into it in this truly compelx and tough struggle.

Also in this context, in an effort to enhance the fighting capability of the party basic organizations, it seems necessary that the annual meetings elect to be their leaders comrades who uncompromisingly fight for the new, for the progressive, against disorder, and who are capable of getting things moving.

[Editors] The solution to the problems of our domestic development is closely connected with the international situation. Which aspects of the international situation must be stressed at the annual meetings?

[Lendart] The situation in the world is increasingly strained. This is connected with attempts at the overt militarization of outer space by the United States, and its repeated statements that it does not intend to abandon its plan. The United States is commencing work on weapons capable of striking from outer space, and as we know, it has already carried out tests. The purpose of this is unequivocal -- it wants to intimidate the USSR, to force its representatives at the Geneva deliberations to concessions and to conslude an agreement that would be advantageous for the United States. Together with political pressure and blackmail, the Reagan government even more noticeably carries out the policy of economic pressure and discrimination vis-a-vis the socialist countries and many other countries.

Our party has drawn the appropriate conclusions from the complex international situation. We re-emphasize our unchangeable course aimed at averting a war catastrophe, at relaxing international tension, and at strengthening equal economic cooperation among states with different social systems. We ardently support the earlier as well as the latest far-reaching proposals in the interest of peace and cooperation, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, during his visit to France. The most effective answer to the threat to peace is to maximally mobilize all our forces for a rapid, effective development of the economy and the reinforcement of the country's defense capability.

[Editors] To conclude, what, in your view, should be the approach of the party agencies and organizations to the new, demanding tasks of today and tomorrow -- to the fulfillment of the targets of the coming period of building a developed socialist society in our country?

[Lenart] From all that has been said, it follows that we must do the utmost to fulfill our plan, to speed up the country's economic and social development through intensifying the economy and improving the quality of all relations. This is necessary in the interest of the further victories of socialism, strengthening peace, and fulfilling our highest objective: to systematically and more fully satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the people in the interest of the all-round development of collective and personality.

All this requires that we work with initiative, aggressively, with the knowledge of the matter, and do not waste time. One has to say that those who are marking time, who insist on reproducing what already exists, are not only losing their revolutionary drive and the prospect of dynamic development for the socialist society, but in the final analysis, their attitude creates opportunities for rightist danger, which, as we know from our party's and society's experience, preys upon conservative tendencies, on opportunist passivity.

The solution of new tasks is certainly demanding. It frequently demands waging a battle against inertia, against what is here. However, we will not be successful if, instead of principled, creative solutions appropriate for the new state, we reach for old, outdated models, no matter how fashionable they might look. And we do encounter such tendencies.

From what we have said it logically follows that even today the lesson from the crisis development in the party and society is still topical. It commands us to be vigilant toward rightist danger and to intensify ideopolitical activity. But that alone would not be enough. The decisive thing is to go consistently and unshakably along the Leninist path, to master and implement Leninism even more purposefully as theory and methodology of the revolutionary solution of problems precisely in the current stage of development. This applies to the party as a whole, but also to all party agencies and organizations, to all of us.

Let us be guided in this endeavor by the inspiring experience of the 65-year old fighting path of our party, its knowledge that whenever we have taken Leninist path we have been successful. And in this endeavor we can and will even more draw on the experience of Lenin's CPSU, particularly the way it resolves courageously, in a new manner, and in a truly Leninist manner the key questions connected with the rapid advance of the Soviet society.

We would like to see the annual meetings and party conferences held in that spirit, meetings and conferences that have always served as a review of the party's strength, its ability to creatively resolve problems, and its dedication to the cause of the people and the cause of socialism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SYRIA'S AL-KASM VISIT

Talks With Honecker

LD311349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, Dr 'Abd al-Ra' uf al-Kasm, member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, for a talk. Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm conveyed cordial greetings from Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, which Erich Honecker reciprocated.

In friendly exchange of views the two sides expressed great concern over the dangerous international situation arising out of the imperialist policy of confrontation and domination. They stressed the need to do everything to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, to prevent the militarization of space, and to permanently safeguard world peace. Erich Honecker and 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will give impetus to the strengthening of peace and security. They stressed their full support for the USSR's peace and disarmament proposals, and demanded that the United States likewise demonstrate a constructive attitude and readiness for understanding. The two sides also stressed the far-reaching significance of the Sofia Declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries which called for an improvement in the international situation.

Erich Honecker explained to the Syrian guest the GDR's consistent peace policy, which is aimed at creating a coalition of reason and realism. In this policy the initiative recently submitted to the FRG on entering into negotiations on a zone free of chemical weapons occupies an important place.

The Syrian prime minister expressed high regard for the GDR's active efforts and initiatives to preserve peace and promote political dialogue.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, the two politicians said that in this, the central issue in this region is the struggle for peace and to rebuff imperialist attempts at domination and destabilization.

Erich Honecker and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm stressed their states' principled support for the USSR's Middle East proposals. Both leaders agreed that an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices, recently called for in the Sofia Declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries, is the only feasible and realistic way of achieving a just, comprehensive, and stable peace in the Middle East.

Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm explained the struggle of the Syrain people and its leadership against Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, against the disastrous imperialist plans for separate deals, and the efforts to achieve a just peace in the Middle East. He reported on Syria's active efforts to stabilize the situation in Lebanon, to effect a total withdrawal from that country by Israel, and to preserve the unity, independence, and sovereignty of Lebanon.

Erich Honecker gave assurances that the GDR would continue to steadfasly support the struggle of its friend Syria against imperialisist aggression and striving for supremacy, for a just and comprehensive peace solution in the Middle East. He stressed the GDR's solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership for the recognition of its inalienable rights, including its right to self-determination and the establishment of its own, independent state.

Erich Honecker and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm praised the good state of their bilateral relations, including relations between the SED and the Ba'th Party. They stressed the desire of the two sides to deepen and expand these proven relations in the spirit of close friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The talk was attended on the GDR side by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister; and the ambassador to Syria, Wolfgang Grabowski; and on the Syrian side by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the ambassador to the GDR, Dr Faysal Summaq

Foreign Ministers Confer

LD311902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Syria, Oskar Fischer and Faruq al-Shar', on Thursday [31 October] discussed the present state and future prospects of bilateral relations. They stated that the two states' far-reaching agreement on current basic international questions forms a good basis for their expansion.

Oskar Fischer told his Syrian guest about the decisions of the Warsaw Pact countries' Sofia meeting and referred to their paramount importance for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and for an improvement in the internatonal situation. Faruq al-Shar' stressed Syria's support for the proposals contained in the Sofia Declaration for ending the arms race and for detente.

The two politicians referred to the close relationship between the tense international situation, developments in Europe, and the continuing dangerous situation in the Middle East.

Imperialism's striving for confrontation, destabilization, and predominance in Europe and in the Middle East must be repulsed, and there must be determined efforts for a stable and secure peace.

Oskar Fischer and Faruq al-Shar' stressed their states' support for the Soviet Union's Middle East initiatives, especially for an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices and with the participation of all interested parties. The two men assessed the Arab decisions at Fes as an effective platform in the struggle against the anti-Arab, separate policy of the United States and Israel, and for a just and complete settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Meets With Stoph

LD312110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin 31 Oct (ADN) -- The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the GDR and Syria, Willi Stoph and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, held a further friendly exchange of views Thursday afternoon [31 October] on the state of and prospects for bilateral relations and on topical international questions. Following this meeting, the official talks between the two politicians were successfully concluded in the presence of those accompanying them.

The leaders expressed their satisfaction with the results of Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm's visit. They expressed their conviction that the talks and the agreements reached will give new impetus to the friendly relations between the GDR and Syria.

Willi Stoph and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm once again stressed the agreement of their countries' positions on the assessment of the current international situation.

Following the talks, Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm expressed thanks for the meetings, which were characterized by an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, and invited Willi Stoph tovisit Syria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

POLITBURO ENDORSES RESULTS OF PACT TALKS

LD311141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 31 Oct 85

["Joint Statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers on the Results of the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Countries"-- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 31 Oct (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers of the GDR have confirmed the report on the regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries that took place on 22 and 23 October in Sofia. They have fully approved the activity of the delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee took place at a time when decisions are maturing which are of the greatest importance for the further course of international development, and for the fate of humanity. The arms race is being forced onward thoughtlessly by imperialism, especially by the United States and NATO, who are striving for military superiority, so that they can achieve world hegemony. After the deployment of new American nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, the steps to militarize space are leading to a further destabilization of the international situation. The transformation of space into a strike weapons arsenal will have far-reaching consequences for all peoples and drastically increase the danger of a nuclear world war.

At this moment, which is so important for the fate of humanity, the highest representatives of the allied socialist states expressed their firm conviction that this fateful development can be stopped, and a change for the better can be achieved. The constructive peace policy and the comprehensive strengthening of socialism are the decisive foundation for this. The meeting again affirmed the firm determination of the Warsaw Pact countries to place their full weight onto the scales of peace. The highest representatives declared the readiness of their countries to work together with all peace-loving forces without preconditions to remove the danger of war, to revive detente, and to clear the way the lasting peace and cooperation. The GDR will consistently continue its foreign policy activity, rich in initiatives, and the political dialogue directed toward bringing together all forces of reason and realism.

The participants in the meeting emphasized the great importance of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva as the most important level of East-West relations. These negotiations, the subject of which is the whole complex of issues concerning space and nuclear weapons, offer a real chance to prevent the arms race in space and to end it on earth. The comprehensive proposals made by the USSR point the way toward this.

On the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, the fraternal socialist states declared unanimously their support for the constructive and exemplary approach of the Soviet Union. The broad positive international reaction proves that the new far-sighted initiatives of the Soviet Union encourage the activity of the peace forces in the whole world and give them a direction and a goal.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have approved fully and completely the declaration adopted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. It is a program for continuing the social peace offensive for the removal of the danger of nuclear conflict, stopping the arms race, and preserving international peace. The Warsaw Pact countries thus stressed their firm conviction that security is attainable not through piling up more and moreweapons, but only through the path of detente and peaceful coexistence. In this spirit, they appeal to the countries of Europe to continue the process of security and cooperation on thecontinent.

The Warsaw Pact countries affirmed their constant solidarity with the states and peoples who are fighting for national and social liberation, soverignty and independence. They stressed the growing role of the countries of Asia-Africa and Latin America in their struggle for peace and stability, in the world, for detente and disarmament, and for the solution of other global problems. In the interests of strengthening the worldwide peace potential, they are prepared to cooperate actively with these countries in future.

The Political consultative committee meeting has made an important contribution to further strengthening the socialist community, its unity and cohesion. The fraternal cooperation has experienced new impulses.

At the meeting there was an expressed determination to accelerate scientific-technical progress in their countries and to deepen considerably cooperation in this area, which today is decisive. United the challenges of our time will be met.

The GDR, firmly allied to the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, will contribute actively toward fulling the tenets made at the meeting in Sofia.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have approved the tasks necessary forthis.

HOFFMANN COMMENTS ON PACT TALKS OUTCOME

LD312126 East Berlin Adn Internaitonal Service in German 1607 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin; 31 Oct (ADN) -- One of the most important proposals of the Sofia Warsaw Pact meeting was to avert the production and stationing of space fofense weapons and radically reduce the number of long-range nuclear weapon carriers with which the United States and the Soviet Union can reach the other's territory. Army General Heinz Hoffman, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR defense minister, said this today [October 31] in Suhl at an SED Bezirk activisit group meeting. An agreement in this area would lead to a realchange in international relations, and would check the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. This requires ending the policy of strength and confrontation.

The unity ofthe socialist states, the coordinated political and military cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and its joint armed forces, strengthen the optimism of Communists about the feasibility of a return to detente, implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence, and a permanent peace, the minister said.

SINDERMANN ADVOCATES 'GRASSROOTS' INVOLVEMENT

LD312217 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] At an exchange of views between local politicians and held in Greiz, State Council Deputy Chairman Horst Sindermann encouraged local representatives to practice a grassroots [buergernah] working style. Involving the citizens directly in the management of the state and economy remains a determining feature of socialist democracy. The opportunities for this have also been further expanded in law. The good advice of the working people should be carefully adopted and utilized. Horst Sindermann described the trusting contact between deputies and the population as an important element in popular discussion in preparation for the party congress. It is also necessary to react immediately to everyday problems, to clarify citizens' justified concerns without delay, and by one's own efforts to put in order what is not yet in order.

INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD310048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Delhi, 30 Oct (ADN) -- The vice president of the Republic of India, Ramaswami Venkataraman, has characterized his country's relations with the GDR as traditionally very good. In an interview with GDR journalists, Ramaswami Venkataraman expressed the certainty that his forthcoming official visit to the GDR "will strengthen our existing excellent relations and lay the foundation for further progress in our mutual relations."

The vice president said the 1976 visit by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi demonstrated to the world "the high regard which India accords the GDR. The return visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was very highly regarded in our country."

Trade, Ramaswami Venkataraman said, has increased from 1 year to the next on a basis which has enabled India to increase both its imports and exports. India is therefore in a position to balance its trade, which is very important for a developing country.

Very good relations also exist in the cultural sphere. "Cultural exchange in particular brings peoples closer together. We are in this sense extremely glad that the recent Days of Indian Culture in the GDR have strengthened our relations and have created an excellent atmosphere of understanding."

Asked about his assessment of the importance of the "Delhi Declaration", in which six heads of state and government viewed current international developments, the statesman said that it is a historic document which has the greatest importance for the entire world. A nuclear catastrophe would not be comparable to conventional wars which would eliminate the human race.

As for India, it has always fought against nuclear armament. Indira Gandhi gave her views on the issue both in the United Nations and at the summit conferences of the nonaligned and Commonwealth countries, and on other occasions. The signatories of the "Delhi Declaration" continue to pursue this cause and "are trying to particularly persuade the nuclear powers to renounce all types of nuclear explosions, the testing of nuclear weapons, and the expansion of their nuclear arsenals. We hope in this sense that the forthcoming meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan will bear fruit."

Not merely India, but all Indian Ocean littoral states are extremely concerned about developments in the Indian Ocean region, Ramaswami Ventakaraman added. He referred to the UN resolution on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and continued: "We are working for the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean, but have not yet had any success in this. Nevertheless, India tirelessly continues to pursue the goal of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace."

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has made special efforts to establish friendly relations between India and its neighboring states. "I am happy to be able to say that our relations with our neighbors are better than ever before," the Indian statesman said. His country feels it has an obligation to settle outstanding issues with certain countries through peaceful negotiation and dialogue. "We will thus continue to pursue this policy keenly. I am also very confident that our neighboring states will take note of this. We are in a position to create an atmosphere of peace and friendship with each one of them."

With reference to attempts by internal and foreign forces to destabilize the situation in India, Ramaswami Venkataraman said that the latest developments gives one confidence that it is possible to counter any attempts at destabilization. "Naturally, we are concerned about destabilization attempts from outside, which take place covertly, not openly," he said. "This issue is by no means easy to solve, but India is in the process of coping with it."

The vice president continued: "I am very glad that the GDR shows such interest in our security and our peace. As a friendly country, we are of course just as interested in peace and well-being in your country." In conclusion, the Indian statesman said: "I am sincerely grateful to you for the opportunity of saying that we both regard the achievements and progress of one side also as the successes of the other."

UN DELEGATION SUBMITS DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD311449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0912 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] United Nations/New York, 31 Oct (ADN) -- In view of the growing threat of a nuclear war, it is the duty of all states taking part in the disarmament negotiations to intensify their efforts to achieve concrete results without delay and create favorable conditions to further progress in the sphere of disarmament. This is urged in a draft resolution submitted by the GDR in the first committee of the UN General Assembly.

The draft resolution expressed great concern about the intensification of the arms race and plans to extend it to space. The negotiations between the USSR and USA are welcomed. The draft resolution calls on the Geneva Disarmament Conference to concentrate on essential and priority subjects on their agenda such as halting the nuclear arms race, preventing the arms race in space and banning all nuclear tests.

REPORTAGE ON KADAR, DELEGATION'S VISIT TO UK

LD310937 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Janos Kadar has left for Great Britain. A few minutes after 0930 the plane carrying Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, member of the Presidential Council, took off to the U K. He has been invited by the British Government to pay an official visit. He is accompanied by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, member of the MSZMP Central Committee; Rezso Banyasz, state secretary, chairman of the Government Information Office; Laszlo Karvalics, deputy director of the Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department; Laszlo Kovacs, deputy director of the Central Committee International Relations Department; Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Matyas Domokos, Hungarian ambassador to London, who will join the entourage on its arrival.

Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Laszlo Marothy, deputy premier, member of the MSZMP Politburo; Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Geza Kotai, director of the Central Committee International Relations Department; Janos Kamara, minister of internal affairs, member of the Central Committee; Lajos Urban, minister of transport; and Gyula Horn, state secretary for the ministry of foreign affairs, member of the Central Committee, appeared at Ferihegy Airport to see Janos Kadar off.

David Colvin, British charge d'affaires at the British embassy in Budapest, was also present.

London Arrival

LD311809 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] London, October 31 (MTI) -- Today Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Hungarian Presidential Council, arrived on an official visit to Great Britain on the invitation of the British Government. At London's Heathrow Airport Janos Kadar was met with military honours. Present were Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Peter William Unwin, ambassador of Great Britain to Hungary.

Talks With Thatcher

LD312214 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Correspondent Ivan Lipovecz report from London]

[Text] In London Janos Kadar and Margaret Thatcher held a 2-hour discussion and agreed that the two countries' relations promote East-West dialogue. Our correspondent on the spot, Ivan Lipovecz, has sent us this report:

People desire peace and security, and international relations must be placed in the service of this, first and foremost. This was the opinion of Margaret Thatcher and Janos Kadar at today's meeting of the British prime minister and the MSZMP first secretary.

The discussion in No. 10 Downing Street lasted altogether 2 hours and was extremely informal in manner. Margaret Thatcher and Janos Kadar warmly recalled the Budapest visit of the British prime minister last February, and they both expressed their readiness for the further development of relations.

In their discussion they devoted much time to the international situation, particularly to the problems connected with armaments. Although they have different views on the causes of the world's tension, they agree that joint efforts are required to improve the international atmosphere. In this sphere, as they noted, the Soviet Union and the United States have particular responsibility.

Margaret Thatcher and Janos Kadar welcomed the Geneva summit meeting. The British prime minister and the MSZMP first secretary were of the view that the two countries' bilateral relations constitute a part of the efforts for the maintaining of the continuity of East-West dialogue. Janos Kadar felt it was important to mention that on the Hungarian side everything is being done to encourage cooperation.

Following his discussion with Margaret Thatcher, the MSZMP first secretary returned to the Hyde Park Hotel, where he is staying, and where he met with two leaders of the opposition labour party, Neil Kinnock and Dennis Healey. Afterward, Janos Kadar and his entourage returned to No. 10 Downing Street to take part in the dinner Margaret Thatcher is giving in honor of the Hungarian guests at the time of our broadcast.

Dinner Toasts

LD312352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has given a banquet in honor of Janos Kadar. The first secretary arrived in London at the head of a delegation this morning and had talks with the British prime minister this afternoon on bilateral relations and the international situation. They both made toasts at this evening's banquet.

The British prime minister, referring to the present talks and to those held in Budapest last year, stressed that peace, security, and progress counted as basic concepts in both countries, even though different roads can lead to the attainment of these goals. She gave a positive evaluation of the Helsinki process and, within this, of the present Budapest Cultural Forum, stressing that Great Britain is looking for possibilities of improving East-West relations just as much as Hungary is. Finally, Margaret Thatcher spoke of the great interest with which the Hungarian economy's development is being observed in her country.

In his reply, Janos Kadar expressed his thanks for the invitation, which, he said, he was glad to accept. He expressed the hope that the present negotiations will not only help achieve a better understanding between the two sides, but will also contribute to some extent to an improvement in the international situation.

Janos Kadar referred to the fact that although the two countries belong to different alliance systems, there are points of mutual interest which serve both peoples' interests. As he said, Hungary wants to ensure that a balance of power and mutual security is realized at the lowest possible level of armaments.

He expressed the hope that the Soviet-American summit will provide the foundation for an improvement in the international situation. Janos Kadar concluded his toast by saying that Hungary will do everything within its power to develop its relations with Great Britain in the future.

NEPSZAVA CITES MINING INDUSTRY'S DIFFICULTIES

AU301021 [Editorial Report] NEPSZAVA in Hungarian on 21, 22, and 23 October on page 4 carries articles of 1,000, 900, and 1,300-words respectively by Erno Ban entitled "Shock Work and Deficit " "The Standards of Efficiency ", and "The Manpower Shortage Is the Most Severe Problem."

The articles deal with the situation in the coal mining industry; the closure and opening of pits, manpower problems, and efficiency problems. All three articles open with the same introductory note: "For the 3d year in a row coal mining has been lagging behind in fulfilling its plan. In 1983, the shortfall was 600,000 metric tons: in 1984 it was 700,000 metric tons; and this year a production shortfall of several hundred thousand metric tons is expected."

The three articles report on various mining areas and mines, presenting the situation and the evaluation of each mainly by quoting miners, brigade heads, and mining enterprise heads.

Thus, in the first article Dezso Kiss, general director of the Borsod mining area, is quoted as saying that he is pessimistic about the area, since "owing to the exhaustion of several pits and the dwindling manpower situation," there has been a decrease in production. He also blames the fact that not enough funds are allocated for investments, that the consumer price of coal is low for making production inefficient, and is quoted as saying that "this year we have already been losing 109 forints on every metric ton of coal and on top of this, our manpower recently decreased by more than 1,000 people. If this tendency continues, we will be heading for bankruptcy."

At the Lyukobnaya mine in the same area the miners working on opening up coal seams had to be transferred to the existing coal operations because of the increased demand for coal during last year's difficult winter. This caused, the article notes, lags in the preparation of new coal fronts.

Dwindling reserves in addition to manpower shortages led to a significant reduction in production in the Tatabanya area, and the opening on new reserves is slow because of insufficient funds and lack of appropriate preparation, Ban says...Lajos Fekete, director general of the Tatabanya Coal Mines, is quoted as saying that "we should extract 1 million metric tons of coal from new mines this year, but we are only capable of 980,000 metric tons." Fekete also complains about the burden of repaying the 11.1 billion forint state loan for the opening of the Nagyegyhaza and many other mines, blaming the fact that "the average production cost of the coal is 1,768 forints per metric tons, but the official sales price is 1,284 forints per metric ton, and claiming that if manpower reduction continues at the present rate "in 10 years there will be no extract coal."

In Ban's second article, Jeno Csente, brigade leader at Nyiregyhaza mine, is reported as saying "we have overused this mine. Coal was needed and the preparations were not carried out; we used an extraction method that should not be permitted in such a wet mine."

After quoting some other miners, particularly concerning their wages, which fall below expectations in spite of increases and premiums, the second article concludes with a discussion with Director General Emil Merei, National Assembly deputy and member of the National Assembly's Industrial Committee. Summarizing the situation, Merei claims that, although the government has taken commendable measures to improve the situation, there are not enough, as the funds allocated are sufficient only for "slowing down the regression." He also complains about the manpower situation, comparing the situation with that of the sixties, "when we had 20,000 miners, "with the current situation, in which half of them have left. In his opinion "we must determine as soon as possible the standards by which domestic coal mining is considered efficient." A situation in which an enterprise's production is unprofitable, since domestic coal prices bear no relations to the price of world market imports, is not necessarily a situation that is uneconomical from the point of view of the national economy, Merei is reported as arguing. It is necessary, he continues, to "solve an insoluble dilemma" and decide what is more important: "satisfying the needs of the population or increasing efficiency and profit. The two goals cannot be fulfilled simultaneously and therefore, it is necessary to decide which has first priority for the national economy."

The last in the series of articles underscores the above mentioned problems, but gives a picture of the great achievements of the mining industry in spite of the difficulties. The article quotes extensively from statistics and data on local production, demand, and prices supplied by Istvan Tamasi, director general of the Coal Mining Association. Tamasi also explains the difficulties encountered by the mining industry following the oil price explosions and the increased demand for coal. He blames the manpower shortage as "the most severe problem facing the industry" and expresses his hope that "the decision of the Council of Ministers made this spring concerning the status and social rank of mining work will soon be implemented... as only this can halt the manpower decline."

COMMISSION TIGHTENS HOLD ON BUILDING MATERIALS

AU291248 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Oct 85 p 3

[MTI report: "Control Commission Session -- On the Agenda: Building Material Supply"]

[Text] At its Friday [25 Oct] session the People's Central Control Commission [PCCC] discussed a report on private home construction and the supply of building materials. Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development, participated in the debate and delivered a speech. The PCCC instructed the presidium to submit the document to the government.

The board approved a post-investigation program for exporting various systems. The post-investigation program dealt with the export of water management systems, energetics systems, and agricultural and sanitary systems to both socialist and non-ruble countries. The people's controllers will examine what the primary and secondary entrepreneurs and other businesses have done to enforce the government decisions on improving shortcomings after the 1982 PCCC investigations. The investigation was carried out by the people's controllers in cooperation with the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the National Technological Development Commission, the Hungarian National Bank, and the State Development Bank.

Finally, the board heard a report on the legally binding verdict of the Supreme Court which obliges the Building and Metal Industrial and Service Cooperation of Tiszafoldvar to pay a fine of 1,140,000 forints. The background of the case is as follows: The Szolnok County People's Inspectorate Committee found that the cooperation had regularly charged a sum of money greater than that required for the chemical material used to repair wall insulations. The chairman of the PCCC approved the fine as early as 1983 at the Szolnok County Court. The present decision of the Supreme Court has now adjudicated this court case.

BRIEFS

NEW DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER -- The government has appointed a new deputy minister for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The post will be filled by Istvan Doboczki. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Oct 85 LD]

LABOR TALKS WITH USSR -- Budapest, October 13 (MTI) - State Secretary Albert Racz, president of the State Office for Wages and Labour, and a delegation returned from Moscow Thursday after concluding a visit paid on the invitation of Yuriy Batlain, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs, on October 28-31. The Hungarian delegation studies measures designed for the improvement of Soviet economy, especially their labour aspects. The heads of the two countries' labour authorities signed an agreement of further cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 31 Oct 85 LD]

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR -- Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- Ferenc Spilak, Hungarian deputy minister of internal trade, and Ladislav Somogyi, Slovak deputy minister of trade, signed the 1986 agreement on the exchange of goods in Budapest Wednesday. Present was Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary. Under the agreement the state and cooperative internal trade of the two countries will reciprocally deliver goods worth 13,400 million forints, 5 per cent more then in 1984. The agreement also includes the exchange programmes of department stores, namely 70 department store weeks in both countries. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 30 Oct 85 LD]

FRG PARLIAMENTARIAN MEETS SARLOS, OTHERS -- The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the parliament in Bonn has ended his talks in Budapest and he has left the country. Hans Starke stayed in Hungary for 4 days during which he held talks with Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo, president of the National Assembly; with Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly; and with Sandor Barcs, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Interparliamentary Union. The FRG politician also met Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, and chairman of the Catholic bishops. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Oct 85 LD]

CPSU PROGRAM TERMED OPTIMISTIC APPROACH TO PEACE

AU311528 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Andzej Fryskiewicz commentary: "Modern and Faithful to Principles"]

[Text] The new CPSU Program has excited enormous interest among the 18 million or so CPSU members and all the Soviet people and has proven to be of great international importance. The world public always watches with the keenest attention whatever the Soviet Communists proclaim in connection with the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. The new CPSU program has especially devoted much attention to this issue.

The program, which has been submitted for nationwide discussion, states outright that the issue of war and peace is the most acute problem now facing mankind and recalls once again that in the world that is full of acute contradiction and in the face of a looming castastrophe, the only reasonable solution is peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

Restating its unchangeable view on the most essential problem of mankind, the CPSU recalls that the historic mission of socialism and all progressive forces in the world is to prevent war and to protect mankind from a catastrophe.

The program clearly generates an optimistic approach, although, as its stresses, the imperialist threat to peace is very serious. This optimistic approach toward peace in the world is justified by the achievements that the Soviet people, faithful to Leninist ideas, have scored under the leadership of the CPSU. This consistency with which the USSR has continued in the past years to fulfill the program for the struggle for peace, international cooperation, and national freedom and independence has been reaffirmed in the program submitted for nationwide discussion prior to the 27th CPSU Congress.

Of the multitude of evaluations, considerations, and instructions of the program we have chosen on purpose the CPSU's stand on the issue of world peace. No doubt this is what has been done by millions and millions of readers and listeners throughout the world. However, this issue must not be separated from the other issues contained in the new programs, because it gives a very precise evaluation of the USSR's socio-economic development and lays down the party's main tasks in line with this evaluation. Generally speaking, these tasks involve the CPSU's new approach to implementing its leading and inspiring role, including the creative presence of the Communist man in all areas of the USSR's socioeconomic life.

The draft program was born not only out of the theoretical synthesis of the CPSU's experience, but above all of the collective wisdom of the Soviet Communists, who continue to search for ways to most effectively align the Marxist-Leninist principles with new things in all areas of life of Communist society. The fact that this program has been submitted for public discussion 4 months before the 27th CPSU Congress attests to the CPSU's genuine concern for ensuring that the road to communism is precisely defined and is proof that the CPSU is acutely aware of the interests and needs of all the classes [KLASY] and sections of Soviet society and that it respect its will.

When one reads the new program one is immediately aware of the intention and consistency of the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev when announcing the program's publication: "It was necessary not only to sum up what has been done, but also to draw up a clear and justifiable program of action". Peace, friendship among nations, and an undistrubed rhythm of efforts to create a new and better future is the bold star of this program.

NATO STATEMENT ADDS NOTHING TO WEST'S POSITION

LD311205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Commentary by Andrzej Zychowicz]

[Text] A statement has been published at the end of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group Session in Brussels. Andrzej Zychowicz comments.

The debates of NATO defense ministers went according to a script written and directed by U.S. Defense Secretary Secretary Caspar Weinberger. It was a question of presenting the unity of the Western alliance and of support for President Ronald Reagan prior to his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. That objective was reached. The ministers made such a declaration. They also declared that their countries are resolved to continue deploying medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. But in documents such as the statement issued at the end of the Brussels proceedings, what is not said is also important: Namely, it does not give clear support for "star wars," which is an expression of some Western states' reservations regarding the U.S. space weapons program. Further although no counterproposals were made there, the Soviet initiatives were assessed as striving to conclude an accord. In other words, the ministers gathered in Brussels have not contributed anything new to the West's known position.

REAGAN TO PRESENT NEW ARMS PROPOSALS TO USSR

LD011031 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] At a meeting with journalists in Washington, Ronald Reagan informed them about new proposals in the sphere of disarmament, which the United States will present to the Soviet Union. They will be formally submitted today in Geneva at a meeting concluding the present round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on armaments control.

The Americans want to extend the present round by 1 week in order to have time for a detailed presentation of their initiative. As Reagan said, the proposals concern all three spheres of armaments control, that is medium range, strategic, and space weapons.

Some points of the U.S. initiative are in line with the recent Soviet disarmament proposals.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S BERECZ

Received by Jaruzelski

LD311843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Janos Berecz, MSZMP Central Committee secretary who is visiting Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The Polish leader outlined the sociopolitical situation in the country and the directions of party activities leading up to the 10th PZPR Congress. Janos Berecz outlined MSZMP activities following the 13th party congress, especially in the ideological and propaganda spheres. Favorable development of cooperation between both parties and ideological segments of our states was emphasized.

Talks Held With Officials

LD311849 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 31 Oct 85

["Berecz - Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Warsaw, October 31 (MTI) -- Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, led a Party delegation to Warsaw from October 29 to 31 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. There was an exchange of experience on the work of the two parties in the fields of ideology, agit-prop and mass communication. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, met Janos Berecz on Thursday.

Jan Glowczyk, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, and Marian Orzechowski, rector of the PUWP Central Committee, and competent department heads of the Central Committee gave detailed information on the situation of Polish society. Janos Berecz reported on the work of the HSWP to have its political line prevail and intensify its ideological leverage.

Janos Berecz held friendly discussions with Jozef Czyrek, member of the PUWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The talks were attended by Gyorgy Biczo, Hungarian ambassador to Warsaw.

Today Janos Berecz returned to Budapest.

MIODOWICZ ON GOALS, FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

PM280932 Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA in Polish 27 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord and Sejm candidate deputy, by GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA correspondent Helena Vankowa; date and place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord and candidate deputy to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, recently visited Bialystok Province. Although the schedule of his visit was busy, he found some time to talk to a journalist from GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA. Below is the text of the interview.

Vankowa: How do you see the future of the union movement?

Miodowicz: I view it optimistically. Despite the considerable difficulties they have had and continue to have, trade unions are gaining strength and improving the efficacy of their organization will become even more efficient.

Vankowa: To what extent can we be satisfied with the present structure of the union movement?

Miodowicz: It is unlikely that the structure will undergo any considerable changes. The existing formula is an original one, based on the grouping of enterprise organizations in federations. Naturally, the enterprise union organizations have the widest range of competence. This is consistent with the expectations of the working people.

Vankowa: Do you not think that protection of employees' rights and fair division of profits are too one-sided as functions of trade unions? In the circumstances of our continuing economic crisis it would be advisable for the unions to take an interest in productivity, work organization, and even in a more rational distribution of manpower.

Miodowicz: Of course, it would be advisable... But the union's task is not to do everything and anything. Unions are there to protect the interests of the working people. If these interests are threatened we must find the causes of this state of affairs. one of these causes is the condition of our economy. It is for this reason that we will take part in rectifying the country's economic condition, but we will only do it insofar as is fitting for the trade unions to concern themselves with it. We will not do the work of managers, ministers, or the central administration apparatus. It is they who are supposed to answer for the state of the economy.

Vankowa: Why don't union organizations make it their goal to eradicate speculation from the life of our society? All those swindlers are clearly so much better off than working class people.

Miodowicz: Yes, that is a sad picture of our reality. Some people claim that we are dealing with a marginal phenomenon here, involving only tens of thousands of offenders. But the example they give is viewed negatively by the majority of our public. We see it as a violation of a fundamental principle of social justice. How can one talk about regard for and dignity of human labor when the man who shirks regular employment is better off than the one who works conscientiously at his job?

Fighting this sort of thing with mild words is useless. It is like indulging in wishful thinking that leads nowhere. What is needed here are some tough measures. We are in favor of those.

Vankowa: But what measures can a trade union apply? The word "measure" brings legal and administrative sanctions to my mind.

Miodowicz: Measures can also be applied in the sphere of moral values, involving public condemnation of the offenders, and to that extent we, as the trade unions, will certainly take action. We will also, of course, support disciplinary measures taken by the authorities.

Vankowa: The prestige of a majority of enterprise union organizations is rather low, and that is usually not their own fault. Until as recently as a few years ago, enterprise managers were all too ready to anticipate every wish that union organizations might choose to confront the enterprise administration with. Today managers only snap at union leaders. What should be done to turn union leaders and enterprise managers into true partners?

Miodowicz: When managers are like that they should be replaced...
Vankowa: That is the problem: They are like that.

Miodowicz: It is indeed true that there are many managers like that, and the economic condition of our enterprises bears witness to it. Economic reform is floundering. Anyone searching for the cause of this state of affairs ought to look at our managers' mental attitude. That is where you should begin. That is the key to the whole thing.

It was precisely here, in the northeast of Poland, that I recently talked to managers of state farms. Those people not only understand the principles of the reform but also know how to use them to advantage. The trade unions have caught on well there. They are well appreciated, and the managers reckon with them. And why? Because they view the development of their enterprises pragmatically. After all, they cannot get very far without trade unions. Managers who can only command a narrow field of vision, who cannot see further than today, tomorrow, or, at the most, a year ahead, who have the imagination of, say, small businessmen, think that they can get things sorted out just as well without unions. Sorted out with whom? Perhaps with the minister. Sometimes that proves possible. But not all of them can do it, and it is becoming less and less easy.

Vankowa: Let us proceed to the most important question of all: As chairman of the National Trade Union Accord you are seeking a mandate as deputy to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. What consequences can this have for the union movement?

Miodowicz: I would like to stress that I am not the only candidate. At least several dozen other union activists stand that chance too. As for the consequences of that of our union movement, they will be considerable. Our position will become strengthened. If we win parliamentary mandates we will be able to exert our influence through the Sejm. It will give us the chance to take initiative in introducing new legislation, with our deputies operating mainly through the parliamentary parties, and also within the framework of a parliamentary trade union group. This is our new proposal. We are going to try to persuade individual parliamentary parties of the need to create a parliamentary union group. I believe that our proposal will be accepted.

Vankowa: What would be the role of such a union group, apart, of course, from the purely representative function? Would it have veto power in the Sejm?

Miodowicz: Representation would be the least important of its functions. On the other hand, the unions would certainly express their views on matters of particular interest to the working people -- for example, on the act currently under preparation on collective labor agreements, or on the range of competence to be given to the National Council for Housing Construction, the creation of which is being sought by the trade unions. The social welfare and housing act is also of great importance to us. When these matters enter the Sejm forum we will debate them within the framework of our parliamentary union group, and we will also try to create among other deputies an atmosphere favorable to our views.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS AT GDANSK UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY

AU241615 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 85 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- Speaking at the Gdansk Technical University in Gdansk on 22 October at a ceremony to mark the 40th anniversary of this institution, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski conveyed it best wishes on the threshold of its fifth decade of existence, on behalf of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as the political and administrative authorities of Gdansk Voivodship; Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Gdansk PZPR Committee first secretary; and General of Brigade Mieczyslaw Cygan, Voivoda of Gdansk; all of whom embrace the technical university and its problems with friendly concern. He expressed recognition for the achievements already written down in the university annals and said that the future will bring new noteworthy successes.

As long as Polish history continues to be written, the scientific research achievements of Gdansk Technical University and its feat of training thousands of specialists will be inseparably connected with the educational and cultural revolution which the socialist system initiated and implemented on Polish soil, M. Rakowski stressed.

It is the patriotic and national duty of teachers to make the truth of this known to successive classes of young people entering this institution. Unfortunately, there are still teachers who find it difficult to pronounce the word socialism. And yet it is from them that one expects a full understanding of the course of history and the irreversibility of the historical process.

During the difficult struggle for victory by common sense over emotions, well-conceived national interests over myths, and a realistic view of economic and social conditions over a naive belief in aid from the West, we have counted on intelligence from our people and on its attachment to socialism, which does not at all rule out criticism of reality, justified pretensions, and dissatisfaction that is in many cases understandable. We have made no omissions.

This has been proven by the Sejm elections, and perhaps even more so by the entire election campaign. It is during the weeks preceding election day that a picture of the indifferent Pole emerged, one unwilling to involve himself in affairs concerning his place of work and residence, as well as in national affairs. Over 5 million citizens took part in pre-election meetings.

One conclusion that is important to further fortunes of the country emerges from an analysis of the meetings: The tide of indifference has ebbed over the past few months and energetic attitudes have emerged on a grand scale. The idea of establishing a so-called second society has suffered in fiasco. Of course, when I say energy, I mean millions of working people, not narrow groups for whom Poland means this or that coffee house or church hall, from where views are spread to the whole nation and, what is more, fed to various shades of Western residents and correspondents who cannot come to terms with the fact that the development of events has turned out different than what they were so expecting.

One must regard the ebb of indifference as a very important social phenomenon. One can remain indifferent for 1 year or 2, but there comes a moment when a person realizes that this kind of attitude brings nothing.

I believe the above realization is one of the reasons behind the ebb of the tide of indifference and apathy. This is no doubt a success for Poland. For a society infected by a virus of indifference and apathy cannot overcome difficulties and remove obstacles to socioeconomic development.

The ebb mentioned above is a keen defeat for all those who wanted to see our country in chaos.

Over 20 million adult Poles voted for candidates on the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] lists because most of these candidates support the reform and sociopolitical democratization policy of the PZPR and its allied parties and identify the Sejm elections with just such a policy. The election results are a blow to the scattered underground. They are a defeat, and a major one at that, for all those forces and centers that expected the call for a boycott to succeed. Today one can only assume that this defeat will make at least some, if not all of those who expected the "regime" to be defeated, consider the purpose of activity which contains nothing creative. For saying no is not a creative attitude, just as a return to the traditional ideas of the Polish rightwing is nothing new. And yet these ideas were the source of inspiration for most of those who openly expressed their hostility toward socialism in past years. Let us leave them to consider the causes of their misfortune.

One may and should view the election results, which have completed the return of sociopolitical stability to the country, from yet another angle: from the point of view of the commitments which the newly-elected Sejm and government have taken upon themselves. I heard from one voter: "You wanted our support, and you have it. Now do everything in your power so that we are satisfied with you." It is difficult to deny the correctness of this view. It is certainly not an isolated one. We do not have the power to carry out all the postulates voiced during the election campaign. Neither the state nor the people have it. But it is within our power to remove nonsense from daily life; care for pensioners and the infirm; distribute existing housing fairly; remove the sources of the bureaucratic quagmire; see to it that the rules of social justice are observed; and improve the functioning of the health service. The removal of many shortcomings lies within our power. These shortcomings can also be encountered in the existing educational system, both in general and higher education, as well as in the organization of science.

In appraising the election results, it should be borne in mind that they were achieved by political and social forces on the basis of the program put forward by PRON. This program was accepted by 20 million Poles. Thus, one can say that the plane of national accord has been considerably extended. Those who thought it appropriate to assume a neutral stance toward the elections cannot, I believe, be happy, nor should they be.

The election results undoubtedly represent a great achievement by all those citizens who desire a stabilized Poland, a Poland developing without needless tensions and costly upheavals. The election results will, in all certainty, exercise a positive influence on the domestic situation and Poland's international standing.

Six million citizens did not exercise their civic right to vote during the Sejm elections. That is their affair. However, no person in his right mind can consider these 6 million citizens to be opponents of socialism. I expressed my views on this subject before the elections.

All these citizens should know that the bourgeois press in the West, Radio Free Europe, and other Polish language radio stations counted them among socialism opponents, just as we predicted.

As I find myself in an institution of higher education which is educating the next generation of Polish intellectuals, I must say what I think about those students who did not take part in the elections. Familiarity with the views of students inclines one to conclude that among those who thought it inappropriate to vote there are those who decided to sit it all out, as the saying goes. What are they waiting for? An end to socialism? If that is so, then it is a pity that they are wasting their years, wasting the energy which lies dormant in young minds, for they will not be able to sit out socialism. Socialism is not an April shower, which starts suddenly and is over quickly. Socialism is the present and future of the world. Socialism is not a static entity. It is in a state of flux, engaged in searching, in a constant process of discarding what has been outlived and of creating new socioeconomic structures.

He who does not participate in this process and, on top of that, exploits the benefits of a socialist system as best he can, places himself in a morally ambiguous position to say the very least.

The subject of my talk was politics, said M.F. Rakowski in conclusion. I chose this theme deliberately, because I wanted to stress, within the walls of a technical college, the importance of politics in the education of the new ranks of the Polish intelligentsia. The world of technology was never independent of the world of politics, nor will it be in the future. Politics in our country is and will be defined by the principles on which a socialist system rests.

Understandably, it follows from this that policy implemented with regard to institutions of higher education will also be dictated by the most vital interests of the Polish socialist state.

I want to believe that after years of confusion and perplexity the academic community, the teachers and students in all Poland's colleges will use their intellectual and creative powers to enrich our country with those values without which it would be impossible to consider overcoming the distance which separates us from the most highly developed countries in the world.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES NATIONAL HOUSING COUNCIL

LD010006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The National Housing Council of the Council of Ministers met today for its inaugural session. While presenting 82 nominees for council membership, Qojciech Jaruzelski underscored that they undertook the difficult but rewarding task of solving problems which are decisive for future living conditions, especially for the younger generation. Speaking about the significance of the formation of the council, the premier pointed to its role in coordinating efforts and activities aimed at improving housing conditions for the population.

The main tasks and issues with which the council will deal were characterized by Zbigniew Messner, while Manfred Gorywoda presented the assumptions of a program for improving the situation in housing construction and housing economy for the next 5 years.

ARMY POLITICAL OFFICERS VISIT VIETNAM

For Hanoi coverage of a visit to Vietnam by a delegation of Army political officers led by Senior Lieutenant General Josef Baryla, see the Vietnam section of the 1 November Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

COMMISSION CITES EFFICIENT FUEL RATIONING SYSTEM

LD311916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Today's meeting of the commission for combatting speculation assessed the functioning of sales of rationed liquid fuels in the context of combatting speculation offences. It was stated that the fuel rationing system is functioning efficiently, with discipline in gas distribution increasing and disciplinary and penal measures against people guilty of corrupt practices being executed with growing consistency.

BRIEFS

GRAIN PROCUREMENT DOWN -- So far, 4.6 million tons of grain have already been procurred, that is some 200,000 tons fewer than at the same time last year. However, changes in the qualitative structure of delivered grain are favorable. The proportion of wheat and barley is significantly greater. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 25 Oct 85 LD]

LIGNITE MINE EXCELS -- The Turow lignite mine in Bogatynia is systematically implementing its extraction targets. Since the beginning fo the year, more than 16 million metric tons of lignite have been mined here and dispatched to clients. Moreover, around 32 million cubic meters of soil overlay have been removed. The targets envisaged for this period by the annual plan have been carried out by a surplus of 8 percent. [Excerpt] [Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 21 Oct 85 LD]

LUMEA ON ROMANIAN DISARMAMENT, PEACE POSITION

AU311247 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1200 GMT 31 Oct 85

["Disarmament -- Top Priority" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/10/1985 -- Under the above headline, Romanian foreign policy weekly LUMEA of October 31 comes out with a first article on the prerequisite of freezing and cutting military expenditure in a series covering Romanian position, actions and proposals regarding these complex problems on the settlement of which mankind's present and future depend.

In Romania's view, the weekly shows, the problems pertaining to the freezing and cutting of military budgets should be part of a completely new approach to the very notion of balance. Starting from the fact tht the arming level is so high that a lack of balance is out of the question, Romania believes that balance should be achieved not by increasing military armaments, troops and expenditures, but by reducing the already existing ones at the lowest possible level, by the general elimination of nuclear weapons, of mass-destruction weapons. To this end, Romania thinks that with the resolution endorsed by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1985 as a basis, a real contribution could be made, by joint efforts, to the speeding-up and finalization of the process on elaboration of the principles on freezing and cutting down arming spending, with a view to starting tangible negotiations conducive to international accords in this domain. Along the years, LUMEA goes on, Romania advanced numerous proposals on freezing military spending and passing to their reduction. Truthful to its own stances, Romania proposed to freeze military expenditure at the 1985 level and subsequently pass to a 5 to 10 percent annual reduction. Believing in the need for and realism of concrete steps on the path of disarmament, Romania took such a measure three years ago and is ready to work along this line with the other socialist countries. The countries in the two military blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- should be the first to cut down their military budgets. In this respect, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries reiterated the proposals previously addressed to NATO countries at the recent meeting in Sofia.

The commentary in LUMEA shows in conclusion that concerned over and working for the cessation of the arms race, Romania means precisely in this period to intensify its efforts along this line. In the spirit of the coherent and unitary package of actions contained in the Romanian Disarmament Programme, to give up the emplacement of other missiles in Europe, the ones already in place, to prevent outer space militarization, to substantially reduce nuclear arsenals are considered to be imperatives not only for lessening the danger spent at peace and human existence but also for ensuring a balance of forces at a lower level, and for checking the huge waste of economic resources which is the arms escalation. The Romanian positions and actions are part of an approach to the correlation development-disarmament-peace in its real sense: peace for development, development for peace, disarmament for peace and development.

UN DELEGATE ON 'DEEP INDIGNATION' OVER APARTHEID

AU302038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 30/101985 -- Addressing the plenary session of the UN General Assembly, Romania's representative outlined his country's stance firmly blaming the apartheid and racial discrimination practices employed by the authorities in Pretoria and highlighted that the Romanian state, which observes the UN resolutions on measures against the racist regime, grants active support to the struggle waged by the oppressed South African people, to the African National Congress and to other national liberation movements which fight to eliminate the apartheid system and remove the vestiges of colonialism from the African continent.

Expressing deep indignation at the recent acts of violence and brutal repression of the racist regime, the speaker said, the Romanian people and public opinion in Romania reiterated their full support to the just fight of the majority population in the Republic of South Africa for freedom, justice and a dignified life, and firmly demanded an immediate end to the acts of repression committed by the racist minority regime in Pretoria against the coloured population in that country, a life of the state of emergency and a halt to the other abusive measures, the release of political detainees and of the patriots who have been arrested, the abolition of the inhumane policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. The speaker showed that Romania had repeatedly asserted its full solidarity with the struggle of the masses in South Africa for ensuring their vital rights to equal-term participation in running state affairs.

In conclusion, the Romanian representative expressed the belief that the fight of the oppressed people in the Republic of South Africa would ineluctably lead to the abolition of the shameful system of apartheid, to the attainment of the aspirations for freedom, equality and social justice of the majority African population in the Republic of South Africa.

SONEA, RCP DELEGATION VISIT USSR 23-30 OCT

AU302036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 30/10/1985 -- Over October 23-30, a delegation of RCP activists led by Emilia Sonea, CC of the RCP member, deputy head of section of the CC of the RCP, paid a visit to the USSR for an exchange of experience in the field of political-ideological activity. The delegation conducted talks at the CC of the CPSU, the Novgorod and Moscow regional committees of the CPSU, and visited economic and socio-cultural units. At the end of the visit, the delegation were received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

OPREA, GDR'S TSCHANTER MEET, DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU311819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1625 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/10/1985 -- Thursday, October 31, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration Between Romania and the GDR, received Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, deputy chairman for his country of the joint commission. During the interview, possibilities were discussed on expanding and deepening economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation, of boosting commercial exchanges between Romania and the GDR.

OLTEANU COMMENDS ARMED FORCES ON ARMY DAY

AU281400 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 85 p 5

[Order of the Day signed by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, on 25 October, Romanian Army Day]

[Text] On 25 October we celebrate the Army Day of the SR of Romania under conditions in which all thepeople, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are fully engaged in implementing the historic decisions set forward by the 13th RCP Congress.

We celebrate in an atmosphere of great patriotic feelings generated by the conclusion of two decades since the 9th RCP Congress, a milestone in Romania's modern history, which marked the beginning of a new, incomparable stage on the road to building socialism and communism in Romania. The great times in which we live, crowned by unprecented achievements in all spheres of socioeconomic activity, bear the mark of the bold thinking and innovative and transformationalactivity carried out by the brilliant leader of our party and state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, hero among the heroes of our nations, brilliant strategist and founder of the new country, bold revolutionary communist, ardent patriot, prominent political personality of great international prestige and authority, and consistent militant for the cause of national independence, progress, and peace throughout the world.

The anniversary of Army Day represents the honor given to our forefathers' struggle for freedom and autonomy and to defend the old soil of the homeland -- the ever sacred cradle of the Romanians. This anniversary recalls battles waged and sacrifices made 41 years ago to liberate the last stretch of Romanian soil from the occupation of Hitlerite-Horthyist troops, and is an expression of the high appreciation all nations nurture for their heroic Army and for the fruitful activity of all the country's sons who serve the homeland under the tricolor today.

We will always remember the actions of the Communist militants, the antifascist fighters, soldiers, and all who acted courageously with a high spirit of sacrifice during the heat of August 1944 for the triumph of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation -- a crucial event, which inaugurated a new state in the life of the country and opened up the road toward fulfilling the ideals of freedom, progress, and well-being of the entire nation. We will remember with veneration the heroic actions of the Romanian soldiers carried out in the fierce battles waged by our Army, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, for the complete liberation of the country, of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and of a part of Austrian territory, up to the final victory over Nazi Germany.

Our present Army is a worthy continuer of the glorious traditions of our forefathers, factually expressing complete devotion to the homeland, people, and party. It is honorably carrying out its duties, serving -- together with all our nation -- the cause of Socialist Romania's flourishing and of continuously strengthening its defense capability.

On this occasion too, we pay ardent homage to the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, supreme commander of our Armed Forces, who is carrying out with brilliance and clearsightedness the great activity of forging socialist and communist destinies of the homeland.

On its day, the Romanian Army presents the greatest honor to the homeland and to the supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by reporting important achievements in elevating the quality and efficiency of the instructional and educational process, in fulfilling the tasks of the national economy and all missions bestowed upon it.

Comrades, soldiers, warrant officers, enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, and generals: As bearers of the high military virtues of our people forged during their glorious existence, devote your entire capacity for work, your experience, and all your knowledge to the faultless fulfillment of the tasks devolving upon the Army from the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's work and recommendations for the unflinching implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state.

Act tirelessly to continously improve military skill, in keeping with the requirements of directives regarding the military and political knowledge of the Army, in order to assert yourselves as skillful, deeply instructed, and educated fighters permanently prepared to fulfill the missions bestowed on you by the homeland, people, party and by our supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Mobilized by the party and youth organizations and bodies, you should firmly struggle to promote, in all activities you carry out, a patriotic, revolutionary, dynamic, and regenerative spirit along with the communist principles and norms of working and living, to continuously strengthen order and discipline, and to develop in every soldier high political, moral, and combative qualities, to forcefully assert the Army as a high school of political, patriotic, and revolutionary education, and to increase its contribution to the work of building a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and of the country's advance toward communism.

Devote your efforts, skill, and all your energy to increase the combat force of the small and big units and, in accordance with the requirements of the national military doctine, whose brilliant founder is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Army should be ready to act at any moment with skill and determination together with the troops of the Ministry of Interior, with the patriotic guards, with all other people's combative groups, and with all the nation to defend the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of our beloved socialist homeland.

Long live the RCP, led by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent homeland, the SR of Romania!

In honor of this anniversary I order a twenty-one gun salute on 25 October in Bucharest.

Minister of National Defense Colonel General Constantin Olteanu.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONTINUES DEBATES

30 Oct Session Summarized

LD311510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- The 21st session of the LCY Central Committee is being held in Belgrade today. At the opening of the session the following agenda was established: Today the Central Committee will discuss the current ideopolitical issues of implementing the job creation policy and social policy; tomorrow the topic of the session will be the implementation of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation. In addition, the LCY Central Committee will also adopt a decision on the participation of representatives of foreign political parties and movements at the 13th LCY Congress.

The introductory report on the current ideopolitical issues in the implementation of the job creation policy and social policy was submitted by Dusan Bogdanov. Milan Kucan is expected to submit the introductory report tomorrow.

Before the proceedings started, the LCY Central Committee also elected a commission which will be responsible for amending the proposed document on the current ideopolitical issues in the implementation of the job creation policy and social policy.

We must not create an illusion or false impression that the problem of unemployment will be resolved quickly, and that all the unemployed will soon be given a job, remarked Drago Satranac, who was the first to take part in the debate. We know that this is impossible to achieve. But, he added, we must not create a climate of uncertainty and insecurity for those seeking a job, either.

We cannot accept the views and ideas which state that the problem of unemployment can be resolved solely through the construction of new capacities, which usually require a high level of investment. In most cases such ideas relect techno-bureaucratic and other forms of unacceptable and unrealistic ambition. New jobs must be created through the optimal use of the existing potentials, both natural and production in particular.

There is significant scope for increasing employment through getting rid of idel workers more speedily. Primarily in its basic organizations, the League of Communists must take more effective measure to counter ideas to the effect that once a worker takes a job, his social and economic future is secured, regardless of his behavior, work, and results of his work.

Majda Gaspari noted that members of the LCY Central Committee have been given no information by the republican or provincial LC leaderships about the involvement of grassroots and the LC organs and organizations in the efforts to tackle the issue under discussion. Nor have they been given information about the extent to which LC members in sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, the Assembly, and the Federal Executive Council have been involved in it. We can only guess as to what extent our current complex social conditions are due to objective factors, and how much to subjective ones.

The long-term economic stabilization program insists that the problem of unemployment should be viewed as an all-Yugoslav task, and not as an exclusive concern of the locality, the republic, or the province in which it is most severely manifested. The LCY places its seal of approval on this viewpoint without any reservation.

It is understandable that the problem of unemployment does not affect every republic or autonomous province in the same way. As a consequence, it cannot be solved by the same means everywhere. However, there is no doubt that we must have a unique and firm joint strategy on how to solve this problem, which is primarily the problem common to all of us, a Yugoslav problem, Zivko Grubor said.

Grubor proposed the idea of a popular loan for jobs which, together with other sources of funds, would represent a framework for pooling together resources intended for the creation of new jobs and expansion of the existing capacities. He said that we were quite aware that it would place an additional burden of the already threatened living standards of the working people and citizens. However, we were also aware of the fact that any further uncertainty which the unemployed and their families are facing at the moment would have a counter-productive effect on both the further development of socialist self-managing relations and on overall social development.

I am aware of the fact that in the preparations for the congress this Central Committee will be faced with demands to tackle a great number of problems which have been accumulating for years, the answers to which are not always easy to find. However, this cannot justify the fact that some subjects, such as today's are being treated rather routinely and using well-established cliches, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec said. We do not need a Central Committee session whose only objective is to fulfill our duties toward the unemployed.

As the leading ideopolitical force, the LC and its Central Committee have the duty to put forward clear-cut ideopolitical assessments of the causes behind the inadequately implemented policy of job creation. They must assess their own involvement in it and their responsibility for the existing situation as regards the policy of job creation and -- this is most important -- to raise firm and viable hopes of the unemployed in finding solutions to this problem. To what extent are this Central Committee and the central committees of the republics and provinces, as well as Communists in the Federal Executive Council and other federal organs, responsible for the fact that there are more than 1 million unemployed, that the number is constantly increasing, and that more than 1 million people are not given the chance to realize their right to work and self-management? There is no answer to these questions in the proposed positions, the president of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia said.

The social contract on the foundations of a joint policy in the sphere of job creation and its implementation in Yugoslavia envisages that by 1995 full economically justified employment should be achieved. Only 6 months after the contract was signed, a document on the country's further socioeconomic development envisages that in 1991 there will be 870,000 unemployed. Can the Central Committee remain indifferent to this way of planning the job creation policy without looking into the ideopolitical consequences if such a policy is endorsed? -- Silvija Zugic-Rijavec asked. Who will be responsible if, as a result of higher inflation, the further decline in living standards, and the inability of a section of our young generation to satisfy their essential needs, there occur disturbances on a larger scale? Mere slogans and speeches will convince no one that a system of social self-management is best for him, if for years he has not been given the chance to promote his social standing within that system.

We can no longer tolerate the situation in which we are all described as being responsible for the situation but in which no one is called to account. We can no longer tolerate the situation in which for years we have been repeating the same old conclusions, yet the situation itself remains unchanged.

The League of Communists and this Central Committee will fail in creating prospects for the young and for further social development if it tolerates the situation in which Communists and even some LC organs accept its stands in principle only, without implementing them in a given specific situation. Under such circumstances, when there is no clear ideological struggle, the Central Committee is running the risk of being held responsible for everything that is happening although, objectively speaking, it is not so, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec said, concluding her statement.

The problem of job creation has been discussed by various organs and at various levels, and conclusions have been adopted. However, the problem seems to become even more serious, Svetislav Dolasevic said. All this raises the question of whether we are capable of preventing a continued rise in unemployment, and whether we can introduce a high level of regularity in employment policy by thwarting various deformations, privileges and the behavior of some individuals whose conduct verges on the criminal. In my view, he added, we must be aware of the fact that such behavior affects the political mood among the masses, and among the young in particular, and creates conditions for various opposition groups and individuals to manipulate it.

Dolasevic spoke about unemployment in Kosovo, where today there are 114,000 unemployed, with as many as 70 percent of them being young people under 28. The problem of job creation in Kosovo is all the more complex since, in a certain way, it has an effect on emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. For that reason we must invest maximum efforts to remove at least these causes of emigration.

We are aware of the fact that it is impossible to guarantee work for everyone, but we must also not permit a hopeless situation. A socialist society is obliged to provide work for the younger generations according to their professional qualifications, the more so as employment is a very complex social, economic and political problem, said Obren Milacic. Speaking about the realization of the employment policy in Montenegro, Milacic emphasized that despite the efforts invested the problems are still very severe. At the end of August 1985, the number of persons seeking employment had reached 36,811 seasonal workers. There was a particularly large number of unemployed young educated cadres, who make up 63 percent of the total number of persons seeking employment. In the sphere of employment there are many illegal phenomena which give rise to a justified reaction and the political dissatisfaction of working people, young people in particular. They are manifest in the failure to observe social contracts and self-managing agreements and to carry out court decisions. Instances have also been noted of the employment of three or more members of the same family in public institutions, the issuing of false certificates, and even bribery, as well as many other impermissable actions. The exponents of these phenomena are mainly responsible Communist comrades, said Milacic.

In the present conditions of socioeconomic development, difficulties are becoming increasingly manifest in the standard of living. We have a large number of working people and citizens who resolve their housing problems by living as tenants, paying high prices which pose a threat to their living standard. There is insufficient interest on the part of organizations of associated labor in subsidizing a part of the expenses of the low paid, and this has a negative effect on the social and political stability in society. It is as though there is no class criterion applied in resolving this problem. I believe that the formulation of a program for housing construction, which includes all possibilities for implementing housing policies more quickly and efficiently, should be tackled with greater responsibility. Price increases for essential products and services, particularly increases in the cost of food products, rent, electricity, heating and other communal services, are having a negative effect on the living standard of workers and citizens.

These phenomena call for more organized and energetic action by society in halting the widespread and uncontrolled price rise chaos in individual work organizations without sufficiently serious examination and consultation with the competent sociopolitical structures. Phenomena of this nature create a climate of lack of faith in the strength and vitality of the LC and of society as a whole.
[In a subsequent transmission of this item, TANJUG omits the above two paragraphs]

According to Sergej Kraigher, one of the essential conditions for realizing the programs and tasks contained in the long-term program of economic stabilization with regard to employment and social policy in the present situation is the interlinking of economic and social policies. Their separation is a reflection and result of insufficiently developed self-managing production relations and of their breakdown, which is reflected in the social policy and especially in employment policy in the strengthening of their state and quasi-state characteristics. This is why the Central Committee should note in its positions the fact that in many environments and municipalities, and it seems in some republics and provinces, neither the employment policy nor the program of social policies have been sufficiently fully and consistently worked out as an integral part of the realization of the tasks of the long-term program of economic stabilization. This is, of course, by necessity reflected as well in the draft social plans of both self-managing organizations and communities and the plans of the municipalities of the republics and provinces, as well as in the plan of the federation.

The question also arises, Kraigher added, as to whether there is any sense in insisting on keeping to set time limits when it comes to adopting plans, if the problems of the employment and social policies in the context of realizing the basic tasks of economic policy and strategy are not understood and built into these plans.

The LC, Kraigher said, should set in motion a struggle for more consistent rewards for labor and for overcoming tendencies of wage levelling which have assumed wide proportions. At the same time there is a need to insist on the utilization of knowledge and its constant renewal in order to increase earnings.

Radenko Puzovic advocated that there should be greater emphasis on systemic stimuli for work organizations which expand their production and open up new jobs. He added that at present those work organizations which invest more, which expand their number of jobs, have low personal incomes and the workers in them have more difficulty in getting housing. In his view the problem of unemployment could be alleviated by shortening the working day, particularly in areas where working conditions are difficult.

Attention should also be given to the problem of smaller and medium sized work organizations which are not making any efforts to expand their material bases and are not creating conditions for opening up new jobs, but are rather "isolating" themselves. Thanks to this they have better personal incomes and can more easily resolve other problems.

The assessments of the situation and trends presented in the material and the introductory report are essentially realistic, Vera Buntevska said. Come assessments should be explored in greater depth in order to bring out the very great differences in the situation regarding some questions and problems in individual republics and provinces, or in certain areas and branches of the economy.

The political situation in Macedonia, as compared to the situation in the country as a whole, is exacerbated and very complex, which gives rise above all the problems closely linked to very low personal incomes and a decline in the standard of living, a high degree of unemployment, and other problems. A particular serious economic social and political problem for the SR of Macedonia is the number of persons who are seeking work, which has shown a tendency to increase continuously since 1965, said Vera Buntevska.

The unemployment and socioeconomic problems which ensure from this are becoming increasingly serious, particularly because of the limited development possibilities in the republic, especially for new investment, the number of families who are not employed, and very low personal incomes. The exacerbated problems in the social sphere in Macedonia are the result of a real drop in per capita personal incomes of the working population, or rather the constant decline of paid net personal incomes within the money earnings of the population in the public sector.

In this situation, the degree to which the problems and difficulties in the republic are solved, primarily the problems of low personal incomes and a reduced living standard, brings into question the motivation of working people to increase production and incomes; this leads to repeated instances of work stoppages and crises. In this context establishing a policy for the more rapid development of the less developed socialist republics and Kosovo, or rather solutions which would respect the specific features of the development of these regions, is of particular importance, said Vera Buntevska.

Speaking about unemployment, Anica Kristan said that its high level is disturbing, but that the fact that some individuals are simultaneously accumulating wealth outside work is even more disturbing. Unfortunately, some of these people are communists as well and this, no doubt, does not help to enhance the organization's reputation.

Unemployment and social stratification are among the significant causes of instability; they dim young people's prospects and give rise to ideological confusion and wrong ideas, Marjan Rozic said. The working people know, he said, that neither jobs nor welfare security grow on trees, that they are not gifts of the state or some kind of administrative justice. Everything depends on development, on increased economic activity, a rise in labor productivity, incomes and exports, and on better use of the existing capacities. However, not enough is being done to achieve this.

Without increased production, particularly export-bound production; without structural changes in production and consumption pattern; without more stable economic conditions and clearer development ideas, there can be no effective solutions to the problems we are discussing today, Luka Miletic said. For this reason, all organizations of associated labor should reexamine their modernization programs and clearly define their technological needs. However, to achieve this we need much more efforts, discipline, responsibility, and unity, particularly in the League of Communists.

Job creation has become the society's most important problem, Hamdija Pozderac said. It has been aggrevated by the fact that the factors which we expected to regulate employment such as job advertisements, social contract and all the agreements reached in this sphere have, in fact, failed. All this has led to a situation of extreme social and political tension, which could bring about a situation extremely conducive to incidents. The basic social and class aspect of this issue indicates that the most profound social and class differentiation of far-reaching consequences is being carried out in the sphere of employment.

Pozderac also stressed that there are many young and educated people among the unemployed but that there are also those who "pray to God not to help them find a job," who simply refuse to go to look for jobs and move to where jobs are available.

Federalism Discussed 31 Oct

LD010051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG) -- Realization of the constitutional role of the Yugoslav federation, integration of the Yugoslav community and functioning of the integrated Yugoslav market were the subjects discussed today, the second day of the 21st session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Certain weaknesses and undesirable tendencies in bringing about the constitutional commitments of the federation dilute its functions and diminish its capacity for effective action, speakers in the debate said. On the other hand, they lead to the strengthening of polycentric statism and to an overemphasized autonomy of the republics and provinces.

Apart from noting the necessity of integration in the Yugoslav community, speakers stressed the need for Yugoslavia's greater reliance on world experience, since it is neither the only federation or multinational community, nor the only country with developed and underdeveloped areas in the world.

The mutinational and working class character make up the essence of the Yugoslav self-management socialist community, stated President of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Vidoje Zarkovic, speaking in the debate. He noted that to neglect either component would mean to lose sight of fundamental commitments of the Yugoslav Constitution.

Brotherhood and unity constitute the basis upon which the Socialist Federative Yugoslavia was built, and that is what should be guarded and preserved, said member of the LCY Central Committee Najdan Pasic. If we want to remain on the ground of political reality, we should change relations of production in favour of associated labour, he pointed out.

At present the most important requirement is to increase the share of associated labour in the distribution of social product, because the present alienation of social product from the working class has become a problem seriously endangering selfmanagement, the session was told.

A number of speakers dealt with functioning of the integrated Yugoslav market. In the debate emphasis was placed on the necessity of its being built upon plan and selfmanagement foundations, and on the great responsibility which the six Yugoslav republics and two provinces have in that regard.

Former Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic recalled that some of the present trends in Yugoslav society were tending to confederalism rather than to the strengthening of federalism.

The Central Committee members who spoke today stressed their conviction that the 21st session of this highest party body will mark a step forward in the struggle for strengthening the Yugoslav (?federation).

NINE-MONTH INFLATION, PRODUCTION FIGURES GIVEN

AU310836 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 85 p 4

[Report by "M.D."]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Oct -- According to an estimate of the Federal Institute for Statistics, inflation this year will total about 75 percent when measured in terms of average increase in retail prices in stores, about 80 percent in terms of producers' prices, and about 70 percent in terms of living expenses. However, as was reported at a press conference of the Federal Institute for Statistics, inflation decreased in September this hear by 1.8 percentage points compared to September last year or, as statisticians would put it, inflation decreased from 75.7 percent to 73.9 percent measured in terms of retail prices, or by 0.5 percentage points (from 82.5 to 82 percent) in terms of manufacturers' prices.

In 9 months this year, compared to the same period last year, producers' prices increased 80.8 percent, retail prices 74.3 percent, and living expenses 69.3 percent.

The data presented show industrial production in our country from January until the end of September this year to be 2.4 percent higher than in the same period last year, and in September it was 2.8 percent higher than in September last year. All republics and provinces had an increase in industrial production in the 9 months, and only in September was a decrease in industrial production registered: 6.7 percent in Montenegro, and 2.8 percent in Vojvodina.

The value of our exports by the end of September was $7,379.87 million, or 7 percent more than during the same months last year, while the value of imports was $8,568.08 million, which is 4 percent more than last year. The percentage of imports covered by exports is therefore 86 this year and 84 last year.

The foreign trade deficit was $1,189.17 million and was lower than that of last year by $137.46 million.

SFRY, FRG READY TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC TIES

AU252212 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 85 p 2

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Milenko Bojznic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Martin Bangemann, FRG minister of economics, told reporters yesterday about the two countries' readiness for improvement in bilateral economic relations, primarily in the area of trade, industrial cooperation, and joint ventures.

Minister Bangemann pointed out that the FRG must facilitate access of Yugoslav goods not only to its own market, but also to the EC market. This is necessary, he stated, if the FRG and other leaders are to ease the burden of Yugoslavia's foreign debt repayments though an increase in exports.

According to Bangemann, the FRG, as Yugoslavia's second most important foreign trade partner, will try in the future to promote Yugoslav interests in the EC. In this context, as he pointed out, the new trade agreement regulations between Yugoslavia and the EC should significantly liberalize the ceiling for the import of our goods to the EC market.

Bangemann said that the FRG could assume a positive stance toward Yugoslav suggestions that the new financial protocol with the EC ought to allow for funds which are not exclusively based on credit terms. This, he said, primarily concerns railroads, roads, and other infrastructural projects such as those toward Greece, which are of mutual interest.

Bojanic pointed out the importance of attaining a more balanced trade with the FRG, which is currently burdened by a significant Yugoslav deficit. In order to achieve this, it is necessary first to improve "higher" forms of cooperation, such as joint ventures and industrial cooperation. The two countries' trade organizations sign each year about 30 agreements of this kind, which the introduction of the new foreign investment law would be expected to boost considerably.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

LD252349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Chinese Delegation Arrives in Yugoslavia -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed SFRY-PRC Commission for Economic Cooperation, today received a PRC delegation led by Chen Jie, a representative of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and chairman of the Chinese part of the SFRY-PRC Commission for Industrial Cooperation.

The PRC delegation is on a working visit to the SFRY that will last several days. Talks on forms of economic cooperation up to now and on efforts for further extending the level of bilateral economic cooperation took place with the vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Xie Li, the PRC ambassador in the SFRY, was present during the conversation.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD242354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (TANJUG) -- Exchanges of goods and services between Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China in 1976 will amount to 400 million dollars. A protocol signed in Belgrade today, sets out the volume of trade from 1986 to 1990 at around 2 billion dollars -- that is a fourfold increase over the current period. It is envisaged that Yugoslavia will import products from the Chinese textile industry, soya, rice and oil from China. China, for its part, will import sheet metal, pipes, trucks, buses and fertilizer from Yugoslavia.

The protocol was signed by representative of the Chinese Ministry for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries representatives Chen Jie and Yugoslav Deputy Federal Foreign Trade Secretary Metodi Smilenski. The protocol was signed place [as received] at the closing of the sixth session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Commission for Industrial Cooperation which opened on October 17. It was assessed in Belgrade that cooperation had made progress and the number of contracts and completed projects had increased.

The two delegations agreed that future cooperation should be based to a greater extent on long-term forms of cooperation. A number of joint investment projects for the development and exploitation of economic facilities in China were examined, as well as long-term coproduction arrangements involving the transfer of Yugoslav technology. The Chinese side displayed interest in investments in Yugoslavia.

SERBIAN COURT ANNULS KOSOVO CADRE AGREEMENT

LD251702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Constitutional Court of Serbia at today's session annulled many decrees of the social agreement on the implementation of the cadres policy in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. These are decrees concerned with the proportional representation of nations and nationalities as the dominant criterion for the election of cadres in the province's social structures.

The application of proportional national representation, in the court's view, facilitates the suppression of members of the numerically smaller nations and nationalities, which is contrary to the principle of equality laid down in the constitution. Also, this principle endangers the guaranteed rights of citizens to have equal access to every job and function. Apart from this, citizens are constitutionally guaranteed the possibility of not declaring their national identity, as well as of having the same treatment in relation to right and duties, regardless of their nationality.

The discussion at the session emphasized the exceptional, not only legal, but also political importance of this question. The judge-rapporteur, Simeon Zatezalo, stressed that the annulled decrees envisaged "proportionality", which abolishes equality. As a result, with its abolition, as the presiding Judge Radosin Rajovic pointed out, the legal system "is cleansed both of unconstitutional elements and what objectively assists irredentists."

Only Judge Zija Mulhadza did not agree with this view of the members of the court. It was not by chance, he said, that decrees on proportional national representation had been introduced into the social agreement, for it was precisely these decrees which made concrete the principle of equality.

The Yugoslav Constitutional Court, which has halted its examination of the constitutionality of parts of the same act until the proceedings in the republic court were complete, will be acquainted with today's decision of the Serbian Constitutional Court.